Terms.

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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Job Printing done with neatness and dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

46th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1863. No. 10.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. C. Neely,

Attorney at Law.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.

Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

D. McConaughy,

Attorney at Law, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) Attorney and Solicitor for Patents and Pensions. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

A. J. Cover,

Attorney at Law, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

H. B. Woods,

Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa., will attend to all professional business entrusted to his care.

Office:—On West Middle street, next door to the Court-house, in the room lately occupied as a Law Office by W. B. McClellan, Esq., dec'd.

Sep 21, 1863. 6m

Edward B. Buehler,

Attorney at Law, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

Wm. A. Duncan,

Attorney at Law.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

Has his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. References—Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stover.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Notice.

The firm of Drs. CRESS & TAYLOR is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, on September 15th, 1863. All persons having claims against or indebted to said firm will please present them to Esq. A. J. Cover for adjustment.

Dr. Wm. Taylor

informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity that he will continue the practice of his profession at the old stand, next door to the Compiler Office, Gettysburg, Pa. Thankful for past favors, he begs to receive a share of future patronage. [Sept. 28, 1863. tf

Dr. James Cress,

Eclectic Physician, thankful for public patronage heretofore extended to him, informs his friends that he will continue the practice of his profession in Gettysburg and vicinity. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence, we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by the practice of the ablest Eclectic Practitioners, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting &c.

Office in the east end of York street, in the dwelling owned by Henry Welty.

Gettysburg, Sept. 28, 1863. 3m

Adams County

Mutual Fire Insurance Company,—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Delone, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel P. Wright, John Cunningham, Adolph F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Something New

In Gettysburg.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPPE.

July 25, 1859.

A. Mathiot & Son's

Sofa and Furniture Warerooms, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair-Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6. 1860.

Pure brandy, wine and whiskey, for medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

Public Sale.

On Thursday, the 10th day of DECEMBER next, the subscriber, Assignee of Levi Smith, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, the following Real Estate, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Buddy, Henry Waltman, and others, containing 8 Acres, more or less, improved with a Two-story Log HOUSE, with a one-story back-building, a good Barn, Shop, and other out-buildings; a good well of water at the door, and a variety of fruit trees. The buildings are all new, and it is a very desirable home.

Also, 5 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Buddy, John Miller, and Wm. Rider. About 2 acres are heavily timbered.

At the same time and place, will be sold the following Personal Property, viz: 1 Mare, Spring Wagon, good Buggy, set of Buggy Harness, Riding Saddle; 3,000 Shingles, a lot of Posts and Rails, Hay by the ton, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

SAMUEL B. MILLER, Assignee.

Nov. 23, 1863. ts

Orphan's Court Sale

Of real estate.—The subscribers, Administrators of the estate of Thomas A. Marshall, deceased, in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of DECEMBER, 1863, the following Real Estate of said decedent, situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams county:

OF TRACT NO. 1, (the Mansion Tract,) a portion, containing 35 acres, more or less, lying south of the Cold Springs road, bounded on the east by lands of James Marshall, and on the south by lands of Peter Musselman. About 15 acres of it are in meadow, and the whole is superior land, and in an excellent state of cultivation.

Also, 6 Acres, more or less, of Tract No. 2, adjoining the Mansion Tract, covered with choice Rock Oak and other Timber.

Also, TRACT No. 3, adjoining lands of John Mickley, John Rhea, and Tract No. 2, containing 60 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a Two-story Log Dwelling HOUSE and Log Stable. There is a never-failing spring of water near the house and water in all the fields. About 40 acres are clear land under fence, the residue is covered with thriving young chesnut, hickory, &c.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on said day, when a tendance will be given and terms made known by

JAMES B. MARSHALL,
JAMES MARSHALL,
Administrators.

By the Court—John Eicholtz, Clerk.

Nov. 16, 1863. ts

Orphan's Court Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, will be offered at Public Sale, upon the premises, on MONDAY, the 7th day of DECEMBER next, the real estate of Adam Marshall, deceased, consisting of two Tracts of Land, situate in Mountpleasant township, in said county, viz:

No. 1: THE MANSION TRACT, containing 19 Acres, more or less, of limestone land, adjoining lands of Samuel Wolf, George Lawrence, and Samuel Geiselman.—The improvements are a Frame and Weatherboarded Two-story HOUSE, one story Kitchen, Frame Barn, Frame Shop, Corn Crib, Hog Pen, &c.—Well of water with a pump in it, near the door. An excellent Orchard. The tract is under good fence, chiefly post and rail. The tract is near Mount Rock and within 1¼ miles of Conowago Chapel, on the great road leading from Hanover to Gettysburg.

No. 2: A LOT OF TIMBER LAND, adjoining lands of Samuel Sharb, containing 5 Acres, more or less, of excellent timber. This lot will be divided into two parts, or sold entire, as may best suit purchasers.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attandance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN GINTER, Adm'r.

By the Court—John Eicholtz, Clerk.

Nov. 16, 1863. ts

Come with a Rush

The undersigned would most respectfully inform his many friends and the public generally, that he has gone into the Clothing business, at Samson's old stand, in the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa. His stock, already full, will be much enlarged, to embrace every style of CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, Caps, Trunks, Valices, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, and, in short, everything which ought to be found at a first class Clothing and Variety House.

Particulars hereafter. In the meantime he invites everybody to give him a call. He intends to keep so perfect a stock as to accommodate all—and, with the hope of large sales, he hopes to make a living at small profits. No trouble to show goods, and every effort made to satisfy buyers.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

June 15, 1863. tf

Good Things from the City!

We are receiving twice a week from the city a variety of articles suited to the wants of this community, viz: Fresh and Salt FISH, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Hominy, Beans, Salt, Apples, Potatoes, Oranges, Lemons, Confections, Tobaccos, Segars, with many other articles in this line—all received in the best order, and sold at the lowest profits. Give us a call, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks' store.

WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all other country produce—for which the highest cash price will be paid.

SWEET POTATOES—best quality, at lowest living profits—always on hand. Also, OYSTERS, fine and fresh—in the shell or shocked. Restaurants and families supplied.

STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY.

Gettysburg, May 18, 1863. 3m

Jacobs's Saloon Revived.

The undersigned have leased Jacobs's Saloon, in Chambersburg street, and intend to keep it in the best style, hoping that the public will appreciate their efforts to please by giving them a large patronage. They will receive OYSTERS regularly and do them up in all styles; YOUNG CHICKENS, BEEF TONGUE, HAM AND EGGS, and almost everything that may be called for, will be served. They will also keep ALE, LAGER, PORTER, WINES, &c. They are determined to do things up in the most desirable manner, and feel certain of pleasing all who may call.

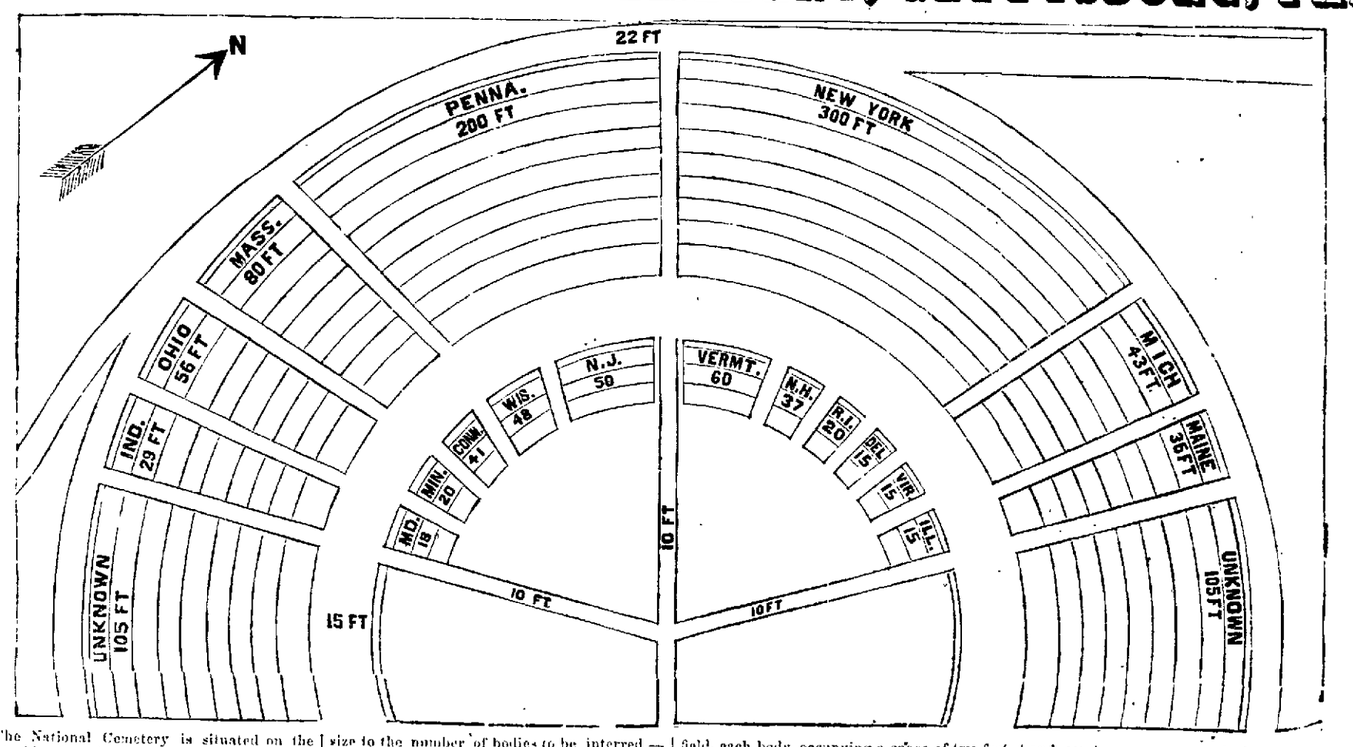
NICHOLAS CODORI, JR.,
JOSEPH SHORB.

Gettysburg, Sept. 21, 1863.

Sago, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Kollock's Levain—the purest and best baking powder in use—at Dr. H. HORNER'S Drug Store.

NATIONAL SOLDIERS' CEMETERY, GETTYSBURG, PA.



The National Cemetery is situated on the west side of the Baltimore turnpike, adjoining the Gettysburg Cemetery, and commands a fine view of the town, battle field and surrounding country. It was on this ground that the most severe fighting of the second and third days took place.

The lot was purchased by the State of Pennsylvania, each State represented in the battle having a lot presented to it proportionate in size to the number of bodies to be interred.—New York having the greatest number has the largest, as will be seen by the cut.

The number of whom no clue could be obtained as to name, regiment, &c., being greater than any State, two lots have been appropriated to their reception, and classed as "Unknown."

The bodies are placed in rows, with heads towards the centre and feet towards the battle-field, each body occupying a space of two feet. At the head of each grave a stone wall is built, extending from the bottom of the trench to the surface of the ground. On this wall it is proposed to place a high curb-stone capped with white marble, and on this have each man's name, company, and regiment to which he belonged, placed opposite his grave, making a continuous curb along the heads of the graves.

Walks are laid out through the Cemetery, and carriage ways around the outside, and between the outer and inner circles. It was proposed to place the monument at the extreme southwest end (not shown on cut) on account of the ground being ten feet higher at that place, but the majority of those visiting the grounds having expressed their opinion decidedly in favor of placing it in the centre of the Cemetery, it is thought the location will be changed to that spot.

Miscellaneous.

SUPREME COURT OF PENN'A.

Act of Congress of 3d of March, 1863, commonly called the "Conscription Law," declared Unconstitutional.

Henry S. Kneedler vs. David M. Lane, *et al.* Francis B. Smith vs. Same. Wm. F. Nickles vs. Same. } Three bills in equity. And on a motion on such case for special injunction.

Judge Woodward's Opinion.

On the 3d day of March, 1863, the Congress of the United States passed an Act for "enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," which is commonly called the Conscription law.—The plaintiffs, who are citizens of Pennsylvania, have set forth the Act fully in their bills, and they complain that they have been drafted into the service of the Government in pursuance of said exactment, but that the same is unconstitutional and void, and that the defendants, who are engaged in executing the Act, have violated the rights and are about to invade the personal liberties of the plaintiffs, and thereupon they invoke the equitable interposition of this Court to enjoin the defendants against a farther execution of the said Act.

For the jurisdiction of this Court to set aside an act of Congress as unconstitutional, and to grant the relief prayed for, I refer myself to the views of the Chief Justice in the opinion he has just delivered in these cases, and I come at once to the constitutional question.

The Act begins with a preamble which recites the existing insurrection and rebellion against the authority of the United States, the duty of the Government to suppress insurrection and rebellion, to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and to preserve the public tranquility, and declares that for these high purposes a military force is indispensable, "to raise and support which all persons ought willingly to contribute," and that no service is more praiseworthy and honorable than the maintainance of the Constitution and Union; and then goes on to provide for the enrolling of all the able-bodied male citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth, who have declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, and these able bodied citizens and foreigners, with certain exceptions afterward enumerated, are declared "*the national forces*," and made liable to perform military duty when called out by the President. The Act divides the country into military districts, corresponding with the congressional districts, provides for provost marshals and enrolling boards, and regulates the details of such drafts as the President shall order to be made from the national forces so enrolled. The payment of $300 excuses any drafted person, so that it is, in effect, a law providing for a compulsory draft or conscription of such persons as are unwilling or unable to purchase exemption at the stipulated price. It is the first instance, in our history of legislation, forcing a great public burthen on the poor. Our State legislation which exempts men who are not worth more than $300, from paying their own debts, is in striking contrast with this conscription law, which devolves upon such men the burthen which belongs to the whole "national forces," and to which "all persons ought willingly to contribute."—This, however, is an objection to the spirit of the enactment rather than to its constitutionality.

The description of persons to be enrolled, able bodied citizens between twenty and forty-five years of age, is substantially the description of the militia as defined in our Pennsylvania statutes and probably in the statutes of all the States. The national forces, then, mean the militia of the States—certainly include the militia of Pennsylvania. This expression, "national forces," is modern language, when so applied. It is not found in our constitutions, either State or Federal, and if used in commentaries on the constitution, and in history, it will generally be found applied to our land and naval forces, in actual service—to what may be called our standing army. It is a total misnomer when applied to the militia, for the militia is a State institution. The General Government has no militia.—The State militia, always highly esteemed as one of the bulwarks of our liberties, are recognized in the federal constitution, and it is not in the power of Congress to obliterate them or to merge them in "national forces."

Unless there is more magic in a name than has ever been supposed, this conscription law was intended to act upon the State militia, and our question, is, therefore, whether Congress has power to impress or draft the militia of the State. I cannot perceive what objection can be taken to this statement of the question, for surely it will not be argued that calling the militia national forces, makes them something else than the militia. If Congress did not mean to draft the militia under this law, where did they expect to find the national forces? "All able bodied white male citizens between the ages of twenty one and forty-five years, residing in this State, and not exempted by the laws of the United States," with certain specified exceptions, constitute our State militia. Will it be said that the conscript law was not intended to operate on these? I think it will not.—Then if it does touch, and was framed and designed to draft this very class of citizens, no possible objection can be taken to the above statement of the question we have to decide.

I, therefore, repeat the question with great confidence in its accuracy, has Congress the constitutional power to impress or draft into the military service of the United States, the militia men of Pennsylvania?

This question has to be answered by the Constitution of the United States, because that instrument, framed by deputies of the people of the States and ratified and put into effect by the States themselves in their respective corporate capacities, delegates to Congress all the powers that body can exercise. These delegations are either express or such implications as are essential to the execution of expressly delegated powers.

There are but three provisions in the Constitution of the United States that can be appealed to in support of this legislation. In our ordinary editions they stand numbered as clauses 13, 16 and 17 of the VIII section of Act 1 of the Constitution.

"13. Congress shall have power to raise and support armies, but no appropriations of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

"16. Congress shall have power to provide for the calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

"17. Congress shall have power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

"To raise armies"—these are large words, what do they mean? There could be no limitation upon the number or size of the armies to be raised, for all possible contingencies could not be foreseen, but our question has not reference to numbers or size but to the *mode* of raising armies. The framers of the Constitution, and the States who adopted it, derived their ideas of government principally from the example of Great Britain—certainly not from any of the more imperial and despotic governments of the earth. What they meant to make was a more free Constitution than that of Great Britain—taking that as a model of some things—but enlarging the basis of popular rights in all respects that would be consistent with order and stability. They knew that the British army had generally been recruited by voluntary enlistments, stimulated by wages and bounties, and that the few instances of impressment and forced conscriptions of land forces, had met with the disfavor of the English nation and had led to preventive statues. In 1704 and again in 1707 conscription bills were attempted in Parliament but laid aside as unconstitutional.—During the American revolution a statute, 19 Geo. III C. 10, permitting the impressment of "idle and disorderly persons not following any lawful trade, or having some substance sufficient for their subsistance," and this was as far as English legislation had gone when our Federal Constitution was planned. Assuredly the framers of our Constitution did not intend to subject the people of the States to a system of conscription, which was applied in the mother country only to paupers and vagabonds.—On the contrary I infer, that the power conferred on Congress was the power to raise armies by the ordinary English mode of voluntary enlistments.

The people were justly jealous of standing armies. Hence they took away most of the war power from the Executive, where, under monarchical forms it generally resides, and vested it in the legislative department, in one branch of which the States have equal representation, and in the other branch of which the people of the States are directly represented according to their numbers. To these representatives of the States and the people, this power of originating war was committed, but even in their hands it was restrained by the limitation of biennial appropriations for the support of the armies they might raise. Of course, no army could be raised or supported which did not command popular approbation, and it was rightly considered that voluntary enlistments would never be wanting to recruit the ranks of such an army. The war power, existing only for the protection of the people, and left as far as it was possible to leave it in their own hands, was incapable of being used without their consent, and, therefore, could never languish for elements. They would be ready enough to recruit the ranks of any army they deemed necessary to their safety. Thus the theory of the constitution placed this great power, like all other governmental powers, directly upon the consent of the governed.

The theory itself was founded on free and fair elections—which are the fundamental postulate of the constitution. If the patronage and power of the government shall ever be employed to control popular elections, the nominal representatives of the people may cease to be their real representatives, and then the armies which may be raised may not so command public confidence as to attract the necessary recruits, and then conscript laws and other extra constitutional expedients may become necessary to fill the ranks. But governmental interference with popular elections will be subversion of the constitution, and no constitutional argument can assume such a possibility.

Supposing then that the people are always to be fairly represented in the halls of Congress, I maintain that it is grievous injustice to them to legislate on the assumption that any war honestly waged for constitutional objects will not always have such sympathy and support from the people as will secure all the necessary enlistments. Equally unjust to their intelligence is it to suppose that they meant to confer on their servants the power to impress them into a war which they could not approve.

When to these considerations we add the ability of a great country, like ours, to stimulate and reward enlistments, both at home and abroad, by bounties, pensions, and homesteads, as well as by political patronage in countless forms, we see how little necessity or warrant there is for implying a grant of the imperial power of conscription.

There is nothing in the history of the constitution nor in those excellent contemporaneous papers, called the Federalist, to justify the opinion that this vast power lies wrapped up in a few plain words of the 13th clause, whilst the subsequent clauses, concerning the militia, absolutely forbid it.

If the very improbable case be supposable, that enlistments into the federal armies might become so numerous in a particular State as sensibly to impair its own proper military power, is it not much more improbable that the States meant to confer upon the General Government the power to deprive them, at its own pleasure, altogether of the militia, by forced levies?—Yet this might easily happen if the power of conscription be conceded to Congress.—There are no limitations expressed—nothing to compel Congress to observe quotas and proportions as among the several States—nothing to prevent their raising armies wholly from one State, taking every able bodied citizen out of it to the end augering, if not utter undoing, of all its domestic interests.

And besides, if we concede this dangerous power to the language of the 13th clause, we destroy the force and effect of the words of the 16th and 17th clauses. We make the instrument self destructive, which is violative of all canons of construction. Congress shall have no power to provide for calling forth the militia in the manner and subject to the limitations prescribed in clauses 16 and 17, and therefore, I argue Congress has not the power to draft them. Is an express rule of the Constitution to give way to an implied one? If the 13th clause confers power to draft the militia, the words of the 16th and 17th clauses are the idlest that were ever written. But if the 13th conferred only the power to enlist volunteers, then the subsequent clauses become very intelligible—stand well with the 13th and add essentially to the martial faculties of the Federal Government. Look at those classes. The militia are to be called forth to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, to be organized, armed and disciplined by the State, but according to the laws of Congress and such part of the United States are to be governed by the President, but officered by the respective States. Now this Conscription Law recites an "existing insurrection and rebellion" as the ground and reason, not for calling forth the militia under the above provisions, but for *drafting* them into the military service of the United States. The very case has occurred in which the Constitution says the militia shall be called out under State officers, but Congress says that they shall be drafted, in contempt of State authority. Gen. Washington and the men of his day, did not so read the Constitution, when in suppressing the whiskey insurrection in this State, they paid the most scrupulous regard to the rights and powers of the State. Under pressure of a foreign war, a Conscription Bill was reported in Congress in 1814, but it did not pass, and if it had, it would have been no precedent for this law, because we are dealing with an insurrection, and insurrections are specially provided for in the Constitution. If to support a foreign war, Congress may draft the militia, which I do not admit, the power of draft to suppress insurrections, is not to be implied, since another mode of suppressing insurrections is expressly provided. When a State is called on for its quota of militia, it may determine, by lot, who of the whole number of its enrolled militia, shall answer the call, and thus State drafts are quite regular, but a Congressional draft to suppress insurrection, is an innovation that has no warrant in the history or text of the Constitution. Either such a law, or the Constitution, must be set aside. They cannot stand together.

And happily, no ill consequences can flow from adhering to the Constitution, for the standing army of the federal government recruited by enlistments in the ordinary way, with the State militia, called forth according to the Constitution, are a force quite sufficient to subdue any rebellion that is capable of being subdued by force of arms. Such a formidable force, wisely wielded, in connection with a paternal and patriotic administration of all other constitutional powers, will never fail to put down refactory malcontents, and preserve peace and good order among the American people. This conscript law, therefore, not sanctioned by the Constitution, is not adapted to the exigencies of the times, nor likely to have success as a war measure.

In its political bearings, even more than in its aspects, it is subversive of the Constitution and of the rights of citizens that depend upon State authority. A few thoughts will make this plain. It is impossible to study our State and federal Constitutions, without seeing how manifestly the one was designed to guard and maintain the personal and social rights of the citizen—the other to take care of his external relations.

Nurture, education, property, home, wife, and children, servants, administration of goods and chattles after death, and a grave yard in which to sleep the sleep of death, these are among the objects of State solicitude, for the protection of which the State provides civil authorities and back of them the *posse comitatus* and the military to make the civil administration effectual. Now, if the principle be admitted that Congress may take away the State militia, who does not see that the ultimate and final security of every man's domestic and personal rights is endangered. To the extent delegated in the Constitution nobody questions the right of Congress to control the State militia, but if to the extent to which this enactment goes, the States will be reduced to the condition of mere counties of a great commonwealth, and the citizen of the State must look to the Federal Government for the enforcement of all his domestic rights as well as for the regulation of his external relations.

The citizens of the States need protection from foreign foes and Indian tribes—peaceful intercourse and commerce with all the world—a standard of values and of weights and measures that shall be common to all the States, and a postal system that shall be co extensive with interest, trade and commerce. To adjust and maintain these external relations of the citizen, are high duties which the Constitution has committed to the Federal Government, and has furnished it with all necessary civil functionaries, and with power to levy and collect taxes from the people of the States, to raise and support armies, to provide a navy, and to call forth the militia to execute the laws.

Thus is the American citizen amply provided by means of Constitutions that are written with protection for all his rights, natural and artificial, domestic and foreign, but, as the war power of the general government is his ultimate security for his external, so is the militia his ultimate security for his internal or domestic rights.

Could the State Government strike at the war power of the Federal Government without endangering every man's rights? In view of the existing rebellion, no man would hesitate how to answer this question, and yet is it not equally apparent that when the Federal Government usurps a power over the State militia which was never delegated, every man's domestic rights (and they are those which touch him most closely) are equally endangered.

The great vice of the Conscript law is, that it is founded on an assumption that Congress may take away, not the State rights of the citizen, but the security and foundation of his State rights. And how long is civil liberty expected to last, after the securities of civil liberty are destroyed. The Constitution of the United States committed the liberties of the citizen in part to the federal Government, but expressly reserved to the States, and the people of the States, all it did not delegate. It gave the General Government a standing army, but left to the States their militia. Its purposes in this balancing of powers were wise and good, but this legislation disregards these distinctions, and upturns the whole system of government when it converts the State militia into "national forces" and claims to use and govern them as such.

Times of rebellion, above all others, are the times when we should stick to our fundamental law, lest we drift into anarchy on one hand or into despotism on the other. The great sin of the present rebellion consists in violating the Constitution, whereby every man's civil rights are exposed to sacrifices. Unless the Government be kept on the foundation of the Constitution, we imitate the sin of the rebels, and thereby encourage them, whilst we weaken and dishearten the friends of constitutional order and government. The plaintiffs in these bills have good right, I think, as citizens of Pennsylvania, to complain of the act in question, not only on the ground I have indicated, but on another to which I will briefly allude.

The 12th section provides that the drafted person shall receive ten days, notice of the rendezvous at which he is to report for duty, and the 13th section enacts "that if he fails to report himself in pursuance of such notice, without furnishing a substitute or paying the required sum therefor, he shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the provost marshal, and sent to the nearest military post for trial by court-martial." The only qualification to which this provision is subject is, that upon proper showing that he is notable to do military duty the board of enrollment may relieve him from the draft.

One of the complainants, Kneedler, has set forth the notice that was served on him in pursuance of this section, and by which he was informed that unless he appeared on a certain day, he would be "deemed a deserter and be subject to the penalty prescribed therefor, by the rules and articles of war." I believe the penalty of desertion by the military code is any corporal punishment a court-martial may chose to inflict, even to that of being put to death.

Can a citizen be made a deserter before he has become a soldier? Has Congress the constitutional power to authorize provost marshals, after drawing the name of a freeman from a wheel and serving him with a ten days' notice, to seize and drag him before a court-martial for trial under military law? This question touches the foundations of personal liberty.

In June, 1215, the Barons of England and their retainers, "a numerous host encamped upon the grassy plain of Runnymede," wrung from King John that Great Charter which declared, among other securities of the rights and liberties of Englishmen, that "no freeman should be arrested, or imprisoned, or deprived of his freehold, or his liberties, or free customs, or be outlawed or exiled, or in any manner harmed; nor will we (the King) proceed against him, nor *send any one against him by force of arms*, unless according to the sentence of his peers (which includes trial by jury) or the common law of England." Here was laid the strong foundation of the liberties of the race to which we belong. And yet not here, for Magna Charta *created* no rights, but only reasserted those that had existed long before at common law. It was for the most part, says Lord Coke, mere declaratory of the principal grounds of the fundamental laws of England. Far back Magna Charta, in the customs and maxims of our Saxon ancestry, those principles of liberty lay scattered which were gathered together in that immortal document, which four hundred years afterwards were again reasserted in two other great declaratory statutes, "The Petition of Rights," and "The Bill of Rights," which were transplanted into our Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights to our State Constitution and the Amendments to our Federal Constitution, and which have thus become the heritage of these plaintiffs. Says the 5th Article of these Amendments: "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger." What is the scope of this exception? The land or naval forces mean the regular military organization of the Government—the standing army and navy—into which citizens are introduced by military education from boyhood or by enlistments, and become, by their own consent, subject to the military code and liable to be tried and punished without any of the forms or safeguards of the common law. In like manner the militia when duly called out and placed "in actual service" are subject to the rules of war, all their common law rights of personal freedom being for the time suspended. But when are militiamen in actual service? When they have been notified of a draft? Judge Story, in speaking of the authority of Congress over the militia, says: "The question when the authority of Congress over the militia becomes exclusive, must essentially depend upon the fact when they are to be deemed in the actual service. These are not cotemporaneous acts nor necessarily identical in their constitutional leaning. The President is not Commander-in-Chief of the militia, except when in actual service, and not merely when they are ordered into service. *They are called in*

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martial law only when in actual service, and not merely when called forth before they have obeyed the call. The acts of 1795 and other acts on the subject manifestly complete and recognize this distinction. *To bring the militia within the meaning of being in the actual service there must be an obedience to the call, and some acts of organization, mustering at rendezvous, or marching done, in obedience to the call in the public service.*" (Story's Con. Law, vol. 3, sec. 1208.)

If it be suggested that this plain rule of common sense and constitutional law is not violated by the Conscription act because it applies to the "national forces," I reply as before that this is only a new name for the militia, and that the constitutional rights of a citizen are not to be sacrificed to an unconstitutional name. When Judge Strong was endeavoring to mark with so much distinctness the time at which the common law rights of the citizen ceased and his liability to military rule began—the time, in a word, when he became a soldier—why did it not occur to his fertile mind that Congress could render this distinction valueless and unmeaning by a new nomenclature—by calling the militia "national forces?" It is not difficult to conceive how such a suggestion would have fared had it occurred or been made to him. But it is difficult in the presence of the grave issues of the present day, to treat so frivolous a suggestion with the dignity and forbearance the occasion demands. I have shown what rights of personal liberty these plaintiffs inherited from a remote ancestry, and how they are guaranteed to them by our constitutions, and what time they are to give place to martial law; and surely if a wheel, set in motion by Congress, can crush and grind those rights out of existence, without regard to the limitations of the Constitution, some weightier reason should be found for it than the misnomer which the act so studiously applies to the militia—some reason that deserves to stand instead of Magna Charta, our Constitution, and all our traditional freedom.

The only general reason that I have ever heard suggested, and which is applicable against all the views advanced in this opinion, is called military necessity. The country is involved in a great civil war which can be brought to an honorable close only by an energetic use of all our resources, and no restraint should be tolerated in such circumstances, save only those which Christain civilization has imposed on all warfare. Whatever is according to the Constitution, the argument claims, may be done, of course—whatever is over and beyond the Constitution is justified as military necessity, and of that the President and Congress are exclusive and final judges.

The amount of argument is that the exigencies of the times justify the substitution of martial law for the Constitution. But what is martial law? Blackstone and Sir Matthew Hale tell us "it is built upon no settled principles, but is entirely arbitrary in its decisions, is in truth and reality no law, but something indulged rather than allowed as law." The unrestrained will of one or a number of men, then, is the rule which the argument substitutes for the Constitution. It is of no consequence that the will thus set up for supreme law is that of men whom a majority of the people have chosen, because, according to our system, the majority can only choose men to administer the Constitution as it is written.—Majorities, as a power recognized by law, have no more right to establish a despotism than a minority would have. But may majorities or minorities set aside the Constitution under pressure of rebellion and insurrection? As the Constitution anticipates and provides for such calamities, it is a reproach to its wisdom, to say that it is inadequate to such emergencies. No man has any historical right to cast this reproach upon it. No current experience proves it. It never can be proved except by an unsuccessful use of the legitimate powers of the Constitution against rebellion, and then the thing proved will be that the instrument needs amendment, which its machinery is flexible enough to allow. Even such a melancholy demonstration would do no more than point out necessary amendments—it would not surrender the people to the arbitrary will of anybody. Presidents and Congressmen are only servants of the people, to do their will, not as that will may be expressed under passion or excitement, but as it stands recorded in the Constitution.—It is the Constitution, indeed, which makes them Presidents and Congressmen. They have no more power to set up their will against the Constitution than so many private citizens would have. Outside of that they are only private ciizens.

I do not, therefore, feel the force of the argument drawn from the distressing circumstances of the time. Bad as they are, we make them worse by substituting arbitrary power for constitutional rule; but if we made them better and not worse, the judicial mind ought not to be expected to approve the substitution, for it can recognize no violation of the Constitution as a legitimate vindication of the Constitution. To place ourselves under despotic sway in order to bring back rebels to the Constitution we have given up, is a procedure that perplexes the student of political science, and will quite confound the historian of our times.

SEWARD AND EVERETT.

Mr. Everett, in his speech at Gettysburg, said the rebellion "commenced because for the first time since the adoption of the constitution, an election of President had been effected without the votes of the South."

Mr. Seward, in the presence of the solemn and impressive field, among the green graves of thousands of his countrymen, throws a different face on the matter. He says, though he is sixty years old, and has been in public life for forty years, that "this is the first time he has ever dared to speak on the borders of Maryland."—Why? What should have prevented any man not dangerous to peace from speaking there? He said, he "had anticipated for forty years, that the great battle of freedom would be fought there, and that slavery would die."

Now if the South knew of these anticipations of forty years standing when Mr. Seward and men of like principles were elevated to power would it not be more likely to cause alarm and preparations to meet the anticipated contest, than the mere fact that a "President had been elected without their votes."

Either there was no cause for such anticipations forty years ago, or else Mr. Everett did not get very deep into the causes.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

The Pseudo Union Party.—The Administration party, in the late elections, took ground in favor of prosecuting the war vigorously for what they call an "honorable and enduring peace." But facts have shown that peace without subjugation—peace without the abolition of slavery—peace without the conversion of the States into territories—peace without confiscation of all the property of all the people of the South—peace without a total destruction of the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, is not the kind of peace which the Republican party wants.

"*Keep Pegging Away.*"—This brilliant motto of the President should be the motto of the Democratic party in the contest for truth over falsehood and liberty over despotism. Let us "keep pegging away." The fact that we have been defeated by enormous frauds is no cause for discouragement. Our greatly increased vote shows that in any fair contest we are largely in the majority, and the tide will be all in our favor for years to come.

☞The late elections are no endorsement of either the principles or policy of the Abolition party. They simply endorse the power of greenbacks and bayonets.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1863.

☞Congress meets to-day. We expect to give the President's Message in our next.

Organization of Congress.—The Radicals have made up their minds to have the next Congress, and they do not and will not scruple as to the means to be employed for this purpose. If military coercion at the polls shall have failed to give them the majority, they are determined to carry out Greeley's old threat of bloodshed in the Capitol. Already we have violence threatened in case their programme is attempted to be interrupted.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Post*, referring to a rumor that Mr. Etheridge, the Clerk of the House holding over, will omit the names of certain members elect, on the ground of invalid election, says, "*any attempt of the kind would cause an instant outbreak upon the floor of the House*, and Mr. Etheridge knows it."

Mr. Etheridge was elected Clerk by the Republicans of the House!

The Restoration of the Southern States.—The New York *Herald* remarks that there is going to be a great deal of trouble about the restoration of the Southern States to the Union after the fighting is over. We hear that President Lincoln is preparing a plan in regard to this matter, and we hope it may be a good one. We are reliably informed that an election was regularly held in Louisiana on the first Monday in November, as the State laws direct, and that Mr. J. L. Riddell, of New Orleans, was elected Governor of the State, and Messrs. A. P. Field, of New Orleans, Joshua Baker, of St. Mary's parish, and Thomas Cottman, of Ascension, were elected Representatives to Congress. The Chase and Stanton faction in New Orleans tried to prevent this election, in order to keep Louisiana out of the Union until slavery be abolished; and we understand that Stanton used the military to interfere with the electors, but unsuccessfully. These facts raise new issues and the President must be ready to meet them according to the constitution.

☞The War Department at Washington has decided to pay to the wives or families of officers and soldiers who are now prisoners of war, the amount that may be due them on the pay-rolls of their several divisions. This too long delayed act of justice will be gladly received by many a dependent wife and helpless family who have been suffering for months for want of the means of subsistence which a husband's or father's pay should have afforded them. It will not only relieve their own wants, but enable them to send assistance to the loved ones who are now pining in the enemy's prisons, at the point of starvation.

☞The New York *World*, in an editorial, says that, under the new instructions issued to surgeons of enrolling boards by the Administration, those who were exempted at the late draft will, under the new draft to take place in January next, *be liable to re-examination*. So that many persons who thought they had secured themselves against military service for life, will find that another chance is afforded them to shoulder a musket.

☞John Brough, Governor elect of Ohio, in his speech at Lancaster before the election, as reported in the Cincinnati Commercial, said:

"Slavery must be put down, rooted out, if every wife has to be made a widow, and every child to be made fatherless."

"Every wife" here means the wife of every poor man, not John Brough's wife, nor Horace Greeley's wife, nor Henry Ward Beecher's wife, but the wife of every man who cannot raise three hundred dollars.

☞Republican orators said, before the election, in this and other counties, "Elect Curtin and there will be no Draft!" What do those they deceived think now?

☞The Columbus Crisis says, that one of its correspondents writing from Greene county, Ohio, says;

"There were one hundred and fourteen negroes voted in Xenia township, and some of them as black as your hat."

☞The radical theory of the status of the rebel States is that they are no longer members of the Union. Jeff. Davis' theory is precisely the same. In this, as in most other respects, the radical abolitionists and the radical rebels agree.

More Taxes.—It is announced that the excise duties on distilled spirits are to be largely increased, and it is probable that this advance is but one of many others.—The revenue of the country from foreign duties is still very considerable, but as the premium on gold goes up imports will fall off, and the deficiency will have to be supplied by direct taxation. War is a luxury which must be paid for.

General Synod of the German Reformed Church.—This body, which recently assembled in Pittsburg, has adjourned *sine die*, after a most harmonious session. The question to appoint a committee to revise the Provisional Liturgy was disposed of by adopting a resolution to allow the Western Synod to prepare a liturgy, subject to synod's approval, which they may deem better adapted to the wants of the church. The provisional liturgy of the Eastern Synod thus remains untouched in its provisional form for the next four years.

☞A Massachusetts manufacturer, who has a big contract for war supplies, out of which he is making half a million a year, lately threatened to blow a man's brains out for advocating peace. Of course, every scoundrel who has the interest of half a million a year in the war, hates a peace man as Satan hates a righteous man.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The question is often asked, why are not the prisoners of war on the respective sides regularly exchanged? The answer to the question may be found in the long and ill-natured correspondence between General Meredith and Mr. Ould, the agents for the exchange of prisoners on either side, which has just been published. Mr Ould insults General Meredith—General Meredith insults Mr. Ould—each accuses the other of bath faith, falsehood and lack of courtesy. So far apart have they got at at last, that there seems to be no chance whatever for settlement. In the meantime the Union prisoners in Richmond are suffering and dying, and the inquiry is suggested, what shall be done for them? The only way to remedy the difficulty is to appoint new commissioners on both sides.—These men have got into a dirty personal fight, and they will not probably get out of it until their respective governments help them out. Let some new men take their places, and then if each party is disposed to act fairly why not parole the prisoners on both sides, and adjust minor matters afterwards? The dictates of humanity require that the two parties to this great wrong should not act the part of spoiled children.

The most serious point seems to be—the "irrepressible" negro. The *Spirit & Times* says:

Mr. Ould avows his willingness to exchange prisoners as heretofore, white men for men, but Gen. Meredith demands that the cartel shall be amended so as to embrace negroes. Here opens a controversy which may be endless. Would it not be advisable to abandon this negro tomfoolery, which is bringing so much distress on our brave soldiers in prison? Let us comply with the original agreement and these captives can soon be restored to their homes and friends, and saved from incalable suffering and perhaps death. This false philanthropy towards negro troops is cruelty to white men who have fought so gallantly in the service of their country. In their blind infatuation for the negro, let not the authorities deny simple justice to their own race. The fathers, sons, brothers, mothers and sisters of these brave men, throughout all the north, should speak out and let their voices be heard on this question, and not cease their cry until they have gained redress. What we say we say not in defence of the course of the rebels in this matter, but in behalf of the white American soldiers now languishing and dying in Southern prisons. Theirs' is a cause none need be ashamed to plead.

Poland.—At the celebration held on Tuesday in New York, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Polish Revolution, the following letter from General Sigel was read:

"READING, Pa., Nov. 10, 1863.

"*R. J. Javorowski, Secretary Polish Committee:*

"*Dear Sir:* Your kind invitation to attend a meeting for the commemoration of the anniversary of the Polish Revolution, on the 30th of November next, is received. I do not know whether my official duties will allow me to leave my district on that day, but I am grateful to you that you give me an opportunity to express to you and all the friends of Poland my sympathy and unchangeable friendship. During the last political campaign in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York, I took opportunity and did my best to defend the cause of Poland against Russian perfidy and tyranny, and to show the great disadvantages and dangers of a Russo-American alliance.

"The extravagant and exorbitant courtesies lately bestowed upon simple visitors from a despotic and half barbarous power, by men who call themselves 'Republicans,' are sickening to my heart, and make me almost despair of the common sense of the American people.

"I hope time will destroy this error.

"Truly and respectfully yours,

"F. SIGEL, Major General."

☞In the view of the difficulties which environ the whole business of recruiting, it is apparent that the tone of abuse and calumny which the radical papers and orators maintain towards their political opponents is exceedingly injudicious. Nothing can be better adapted to bring about the necessity of a draft than this continual assailing of the very class of persons from which a large majority of the recruits must come. The radicals have done quite enough to retard recruiting in days gone by, and they ought to behave themselves now.

☞The sole great objects of this war are the restoration of the unity of the nation, the preservation of the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws of the country.—GEN. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

These are words fit to be inscribed on the conservative standard in the coming Presidential election, and he who holds aloft the standard bearing the inscription or an equivalent one will lead the conservative hosts to victory. Mark the prediction.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞"When a man is down, down with him," and the case of General Rosecrans discovers the fact, that it is only necessary for a great man to descend one step to be kicked down all the rest. But however common the custom may be, we scarcely like it; and whenever a man begins to be very badly abused, we naturally incline to think he is not so bad as they would make him.

☞The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes that the policy adopted by the Secretary of War, discouraging the exchange of prisoners, is loudly and largely condemned. It is suggested, he states, that the matter be turned over to the Navy Department.

☞The noted Rebel General, John H. Morgan, and six of his officers, escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary, at Columbus, on Friday night week, by digging through the wall. A reward of $1,000 was offered for Morgan's re-arrest, and every effort was made to re-capture him, but of no avail.—He got off in a night train, and reached Canada on Monday, from whence he will no doubt try to get to some Southern port.

Hung Himself.—Asa Hendricks, of Canaan, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, hung himself the other day, because his son had been drafted and failed to get exempted.

☞At Eaton, Ohio, some Abolitionists interrupted a Democratic procession, and in the fight that ensued, six of the Abolitionists were shot.

☞Judge Gray, a Republican, of Des Moines, Iowa, has given a decision that a negro can sue out a writ of habeas corpus, though a white man cannot.

☞An Abolition exchange says: "We rejoice that the President has ordered another draft." We'll warrant it, that fellow is an exempt,

1,500,000 DEMOCRATS IN THE FREE STATES.

The Cincinnati *Inquirer* gives some figures to show that with all the frauds, all the appliances of corruption, and all the intimidations of power, civil and military, nearly *one million and a half of Democrats* marched to the polls at the late elections, and recorded their votes against the policy of the Administration. Those who think that the Democratic organization is now powerless, will be instructed by perusing the following table of the votes as given at the State elections in 1863:

	Dem. votes.
Maine	51,000
New Hampshire	40,000
Vermont	12,000
Connecticut	40,000
Rhode Island	10,000
Massachusetts	35,000
Total for New England	188,000
New York	284,000
New Jersey	60,000
Pennsylvania	253,000
Ohio	187,000
Indiana	125,000
Illinois	140,000
Michigan	60,000
Wisconsin	60,000
Iowa	55,000
Minnesota	12,000
California	50,000
Oregon	6,000
Kansas	8,000
Grand Total	1,488,000

So in the free States alone there are *one million and a half of Democrats* at the close of 1863. What a glorious figure! This is 100,000 more votes than Mr. Douglas got in all the States—Northern and Southern—in 1860. What Democrat can be discouraged at such good progress under the terrible pressure of the last three years? Only think of it—nearly 200,000 Democrats in New England, which we have been inclined to give over entirely to the Abolitionists; nearly 300,000 in the Empire State, and more than 300,000 in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; 200,000 in Ohio, and 250,000 in Indiana and Illinois. The other Western States contribute nearly a quarter of a million more, bringing up the grand total in the free States to *one million and a half!* Surely this is a power in the land not to be sneered at, impeached, or in any way disregarded, whatever hot-headed partisans may say.—It is a party that has worked persistently—not as a party, but as patriots—to restore the country—and it will not be without a powerful and influential voice in this matter. The auguries now are that the practical restoration of the Union may not be far off, and this fact should induce all good conservative men to renew their energies and be frequent in their counsels, so that we may not shipwreck as we seem nearer the haven of safety—the old Constitution and the restored Union.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

The election for Mayor in the city of New York took place on Tuesday last, and resulted in the choice of C. Godfrey Gunther, one of the Democratic candidates—there having been two in the field, to one Republican. The vote stood:

Gunther, Dem.,	28,831	
Boole, Dem.,	22,478	
		51,309
Blunt, Rep.,		19,403
Democratic majority.		31,906

The old Democratic party—the party of the old Union under the old Constitution—don't seem to be entirely dead yet. Indeed, on the other hand, it is manifesting an astonishing degree of life.

The present Mayor of New York, Opdyke, is a Republican.

Democratic Victory in Connecticut.—Hartford elected town officers on the 23d ult., with a sweeping Democratic victory. The contest was spiritedly conducted on both sides, and the vote larger than at any previous fall election. The Democrats elected their entire ticket of 40 men, by majorities ranging from 309 to 434.

☞The Springfield *Republican* is one of the few administration papers that is blessed with a few grains of common sense, as witness the following, which contains more wisdom than will be found in the *Tribune* for a whole year:

There is a general jubilation in the Republican papers over the assumed death of the Democratic party. They had better not take that for granted. A party that has just thrown more votes than ever before in every state except Massachusetts, * * * and has been beaten only by the most extraordinary efforts, can hardly be considered dead. * * * The moral of the politcal situation of the Republican leaders is that they have no such excess of strength as to make it safe for them to be reckless or defiant as to means and measures; that they are still on trial before the American people as to their ability and integrity in the conduct of the government; and that they can only hope to obtain a renewed lease of power by demonstrating that they can and will use it for the general welfare, rather than for private and partisan ends.

For the Compiler.

DISEASED HORSES.

In last week's *Compiler* we invited the attention of those who may purchase condemned army horses, and mentioned our opinion as to the general ailment among them, and the causes which produced it. This week we propose, for the benefit of our people, to recommend a treatment that will, we think, remove the difficulty.

In the other article we stated that from over and irregular feeding and watering after hard and long travelling, an irritation, or subacute inflammation, is produced in the stomach, (or maw, in common language,) and in connection with this a deranged liver, the common result of changes from excessive heat of the sun and sudden chilling from rapid drinking of cold water. It was also contended that as an evidence of such disease of the stomach and bowels, dark green grass colored passages, as those of the cow, are invariably present.

It will be recollected that the frightful emaciation of these poor noble beasts, is more the result of an utter inability of the digestive organs to extract the nutritious elements from the food, and send it throughout the system for the replenishment of lost material, than from want of forage. Most, if not all of them, have as a general thing quite enough, if not too much, for themselves and for the government to lose, but they get it so irregular and under certain conditions of the system as to render it a poison instead of nourishment.

The object with farmers is to fatten them up, make them look well, and fit for use. This is a mistake, and all who try the experiment will find that the more grain they feed, the faster will the animals die. Kindness will kill instead of cure. The appetite is a morbid one, and partly a fashion learned from long intervals between feeding, while in service.

They ought to be fed and watered regularly, not much at one time of either, or colic is sure to ensue, which will drive away the appetite entirely for several days, and then you are just as far back as you expected to be forward.—Make up your mind that one year's time must elapse before your horse is worth looking at, and to attain this give not more than one quarter of the feed that you give a sound working horse. Currying and brushing, though essential in the premises, will not do until by patience, proper feeding, proper exercise and internal treatment, you succeed. Keep the horse blanketed and in a warm stable during the cold weather; give him cornfodder, finely cut, with not more than one quart of rye chop on it at a time, with sufficient water to make the meal adhere. Hay and straw are both harsh upon the coating of the stomach, and indigestible. Sprinkle a heaped teaspoonful of sulphur on each feed, and continue this every alternate week in connection with one blue pill of 10 grains, every other night. Enclose the pill in bread moistened with water. Make them about the size of a hulled walnut and place them on the point of a twig, hold the tongue with one hand, and introduce far back into the throat with the other. Have water handy and he will swallow easily. Give at the same time for at least three weeks, three times a day in water, 10 grains of the best sulphate of iron, (copperas,) such as physicians make use of for the human. This he will drink without notice. Pulverize fine and it will readily dissolve. The object of the iron is to give tone to the system, by imparting a principle to the blood which is greatly deficient, whilst the sulphur and blue pill act as alteratives.

Recollect these are only recommended when great emaciation is present, in connection with the green colored passages, and colicy pains above mentioned. In nine out of ten instances the trouble is as we have stated—chronic inflammation of the stomach and bowels.

A little chop may be several times a day thinly sprinkled over the bottom of the trough, with some salt added. Allow no ice water.—It is too cold for them. D. S. P.

THE WAR NEWS.

Important from the Rapidan and the Southwest.

A dispatch dated Chattanooga, on Tuesday, states that the Federal forces evacuated Ringgold during the forenoon of that day, after destroying the mills, depots and public buildings. A cavalry reconnoissance twenty-three miles southward discovered no enemy, but it was ascertained that they were in force at Tunnel Hill. The prisoners still come in, and it is believed that their number will reach seven thousand. A Washington dispatch to a Philadelphia paper says that intelligence of a trustworthy nature had been received to the effect that General Bragg's army, or the main portion of it, had already made good its retreat in the neighborhood of Dalton before the recent movement of the Federal forces was undertaken, and that the assault at Missionary Ridge was with merely the rear portion of it.

We have highly important intelligence from the seat of war in Virginia. The campaign in that quarter is probably over for the winter, as the Federal forces have recrossed the Rapidan and returned to their old base along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Culpepper, Brandy Station and Rappahannock Bridge. It appears from the various accounts received that the army, having successfully crossed the Rapidan, fought one brisk battle on the left wing, and nearly used up their limited rations and forage, a council of war was held, at which it was concluded that a return to the old camping-ground was dictated by every aspect of the case. The main reasons for this course are these: Short rations and difficulty of bringing up more: the Confederates strongly intrenched in a position which could not be carried without great loss; very cold weather, making it certain that the wounded, in case of a battle, would suffer and die by hundreds before they could be cared for. These facts, it is said, led to the order for retreat. There was no fighting during the retrograde movement, not even a skirmish; and the entire army recrossed the river with all its trains intact. The entire loss of the campaign is estimated at from six hundred to one thousand, killed, wounded and missing, of whom sixty only were killed. The railroad and telegraph is in order from Washington to Rappahannock Station.—A semi-official dispatch from Washington received since the foregoing was written, says that Gen. Meade abandoned the campaign only when it had become evident that the Confederates had anticipated his advance and rendered the approach to Gordonsville and Orange Court House an impossibility.

The Philadelphia *Age* says: "It is idle for newspaper writers to say that Meade only intended to hold Lee. The object we know, was different, the movement was to be a bold dash to Hanover Court House, and its failure has resulted in Meade's removal. Already, if our intelligence be not incorrect, the order has been issued, and General Sherman has been called from the West to take command of the Army of the Potomac. The Federal forces will doubtless go into winter quarters on the Rappahannock, and no more aggressive movements this season need be expected."

The Confederates in Hampshire county, Va., a few days ago, attacked a train of eighty wagons belonging to Averell's cavalry, burning them, and capturing two hundred and fifty-five horses, with their harness. The Federal cavalry pursued, but the enemy got off with all their booty.

The dispatches from the seat of war in Georgia say that the movements now going on in General Grant's army cannot be reported. General Bragg, at Chattanooga, is said to be reinforced by Joe Johnston, and his movements indicate that he will resume the offensive. A raid is threatened across the Chickamauga upon some of Grant's outposts. The Federal army is behind that stream, upon Mission Ridge.

The authorities at Washington have information that General Foster has arrived at Cumberland Gap, and assumed command of the forces at that point. The force, it is believed, may do some damage to the rear of General Longstreet's army, now retreating into Virginia. General Sherman, it was expected, would reach the neighborhood of Knoxville on Thursday.

General Banks, under date of November 9th, reports that he has occupied Brazos Island, Fort Isabel and Brownsville, realizing his most sanguine expectations. Gen. Stone officially advises General Halleck, under date of New Orleans, November 28th, of the reception of intelligence that Corpus Christi is in possession of the Federal forces and that Amassa, Texas, was taken by them on the 17th of November, with one hundred prisoners and three guns captured.

Guerrillas are again concentrated along the line of the Nashville Railroad, and another raid is apprehended.

The guerrillas are again becoming troublesome on the Mississippi, having recently erected a battery at Waterproof, which is situated below Vicksburg. Several steamers had been fired into, and a few persons killed and wounded, but the United States gunboat Choctaw has since silenced the battery.

Guerrillas fired into steamboats on the Cumberland, about six miles below Fort Donelson, on the 24th, from both sides of the river. Some two or three hundred were said to be on the north side of the river.

Gen. McNeal has reports that the Confederates are preparing to attack Fort Smith. Their force is estimated at twenty-two thousand.

The siege of Charleston continues, but we have no results of importance.

LATEST.—At last accounts, Longstreet was still besieging Knoxville. He had made two assaults upon it, but was repulsed each time. His loss 1000—Federal loss much smaller.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

☞On Tuesday last, Samuel Lilly, Esq., entered upon his duties as Register and Recorder, and James J. Fink, Esq., as Clerk of the Courts. That they will make attentive and efficient officers will not be questioned by those who know them. Messrs. Eicholtz and Martin retire, after having served satisfactorily a term of three years.

☞H. N. Minnigh is now Captain of Co. K, 1st P. R. V. C.; George E. Kitzmiller First Lieutenant, and John C. Brandon Second Lieutenant. The company numbers 59 men.

☞C. B. Young, of Mountjoy township, and T. Pfeiffer, of New Oxford, have been appointed Clerks at Washington, the former in the Internal Revenue Office, and the latter in the Paymaster General's.

There is a class of men who would not object if the war lasted fifty years—the class who *get office*, and do not expect to carry a musket. Why not put disabled soldiers into these clerkships, and let their able-bodied occupants go to the field? Patriotism seems to have nothing at all to do with the dispensation of "place and profit" in these heartless Abolition times.

☞We give to-day a diagram of the National Cemetery, which will be of interest to our readers. We are indebted to the politeness of the gentlemanly Editors of the Franklin Repository (McClure & Stoner) for the plate.

☞The number of taxables in Adams county in 1856 was 5756—deaf and dumb 5, blind 12—slaves 2.

In 1863 the number of taxables is 6674, (an increase of nearly a thousand,)—deaf and dumb 13, blind 8—slaves none.

☞An advertisement of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers in Philadelphia and Government Agents, for loans, will be found in another column. It has reference to the Five-Twenty Government Bonds, which have found such ready sale, and are bought for *investment*.—These securities are counted among the best now in market, bearing as they do a six per cent. interest payable in gold. Persons who have money to invest should give this matter their early attention. Read the advertisement referred to.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Dr. D. M. C. White, as Administrator of the estate of Dr. C. Blish, deceased, will offer at public outcry, on the premises, on Friday, the 1st day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the undivided half of a valuable Farm, (the other half will be offered by Isaac Monfort at the same time, so that the whole will be sold together,) situate in Straban township, Adams county, two and a half miles northeast of Gettysburg, and near the Gettysburg Railroad, containing 204 acres and 124 perches, with the usual allowance, and having a Dwelling House, Barn, Wagon Shed, Orchard, well of water, &c., thereon. The land is in a good state of cultivation, the greater part of which has been limed, and there is a sufficiency of timber.—There is a running stream through the Farm. It will be offered either whole or in parcels, to suit purchasers.

On Saturday, the 2d of January, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Administrator will also offer, on the premises, the Farm of said decedent in Reading township, Adams county, about two miles south of Hampton, containing 102 acres and 36 perches, more or less, with a Dwelling House; Barn, Spring House, never-failing spring, orchard, &c., thereon. The land is in a high state of cultivation, under good fencing, with a sufficiency of timber.

Also, at the same time, eight Building Lots in the town of Hampton, situated on the front street and very desirable. 2w

A NEW MAGAZINE.—A new monthly Magazine, entitled "The Lady's Friend," is about to be issued by Deacon & Peterson, the first of which will be the January number, now nearly ready. The Magazine will be edited by Mrs. Henry Peterson, assisted by contributions from Mrs. Henry Wood, Marion Harland, Margaret Hosmer, Virginia F. Townsend, Mrs. M. A. Denison, Sophie May, and other talented writers, and will be devoted to choice literature, illustration of Fashions, and other matters interesting to ladies generally. Each number will also contain a beautiful steel engraving and other cuts illustrative of stories, patterns, &c. To persons desirous of raising clubs they offer great inducements.—They will give to any person sending thirty subscriptions to the Lady's Friend and sixty dollars, one of Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines, such as they sell for forty-five dollars. The Machines will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, boxed and forwarded free of cost, with the exception of freight.

Every person collecting names should send them with the money as fast as obtained, so that the subscribers may begin at once to receive their Magazines, and not become dissatisfied with the delay. When the whole number of names (thirty,) and whole amount of money (sixty dollars,) is received, the machine will be duly forwarded.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

1 copy, one year,	$2 00
2 copies, one year,	3 00
4 copies, one year,	6 00
8 copies, and one to getter-up of club,	12 00
20 copies, and one to getter-up of club,	28 00
One copy each of the Lady's Friend and Saturday Evening Post,	3 00

Single numbers of the Lady's Friend (postage paid) 20 cents. The matter in the Lady's Friend will always be different from that in the Post. Specimen numbers will be sent gratuitously (when written for) to those desirous of procuring subscribers. Address Deacon & Peterson, No. 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE PEOPLE OF GETTYSBURG.—The Philadelphia "Lutheran and Missionary" says: The hospitable people of Gettysburg kept open house during the crowded days of last week. Immense as was the mass of people thrown in upon that community, of some two or three thousand souls, we have not yet heard a person speak in any other than the warmest terms of the comfort he enjoyed and the welcome he received. The people of Gettysburg need not fear comparison with those of any town or city in our State. Their conduct before the great battles, and during them, and since then, has been in the highest degree honorable. The miserable libels which were invented to their injury, have simply directed attention more closely to their real excellence.

From our institutions at Gettysburg went the first company which reported at Harrisburg to aid in defending the State. Nearly two hundred soldiers have been furnished to our armies from its little community. A more loyal and reliable people is not to be found.—We wish some one competent to the work would give us a full, but compact account, of what the people of Gettysburg did before, during, and after the battles, to prove their patriotism and Christian benevolence. Such a record fairly made, would astonish even their friends; and if they have now a detractor left, would smite him dumb with confusion.

Special Notices.

The Singer Sewing Machines.—OUR LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Gauging, Braiding, Embroidering, Cording, and so forth. No other family sewing machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread. Great and recent improvements make our Family Sewing Machine most reliable, and most durable, and most certain in action at all rates of speed. It makes the interlocked stitch, which is the best stitch known. Any one, even of the most ordinary capacity, can see, at a glance, how to use the Letter A Family Sewing Machine. Our Family Sewing Machines are finished in chaste and exquisite style.

The folding Case of the Family Machine is a piece of cunning workmanship of the most useful kind. It protects the machine when not in use, and when about to be operated may be opened as a spacious and substantial table to sustain the work. While some of the Cases, made out of the choicest woods, are finished in the simplest and chastest manner possible, others are adorned and embellished in the most costly and superb manner.

It is absolutely necessary to see the Family Machine in operation, so as to judge of its great capacity and beauty. It is fast becoming as popular for family sewing as our Manufacturing Machines are for manufacturing purposes.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality. Send for a PAMPHLET.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 458 Broadway, New York.

☞PHILADELPHIA, 810 Chestnut St.

☞G. JACOBS & BRO., Local Agents at Gettysburg. [Aug. 17, 1863.

Important Discovery.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them.—Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in Ten Minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES Sole Proprietor, 27 Cortlandt st., N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [July 27. feb. 16,'63. 1y

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this receipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM COSGROVE, 439 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dec. 15, 1862. 1y

MARRIED.

On the 24th ult., by Rev. M. Eastman, Mr. JOSIAH HERSH to Miss ELIZABETH SORTMAN—all of this county.

On the 26th ult., at the residence of the bride, near New Oxford, by Rev. W. F. P. Davis, Mr. MICHAEL D. MYERS, of Baltimore, to Miss LYDIA ANN SHOWALTER.

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

Yesterday morning, in this place, DAVID McMILLAN, Sr., aged 81 years 8 months and 10 days.

Yesterday week, JOSEPH J. SMITH, Esq., of Oxford township, Adams county, aged about 52 years.

On Saturday week, Mr. JOHN MARSHALL, of Conowago township, Adams county, aged about 75 years.

On the 13th of Nov., at Richmond, of typhoid fever, LEONARD WESLEY WAGNER, of Capt. Diller's company, and grand-son of Mr. Leonard Bricker, of this county, aged about 19 years.

At New Oxford, on the 17th ult., of typhoid fever, MARY MAGDALEN, daughter of John C. and Mary M. Ellis, aged 6 years 9 months and 12 days.

On the 27th ult., LAVINA SLOTHOUR, daughter of Geo. Slothour, deceased, of Straban township, aged 18 years 10 months and 8 days.

On the 25th ult., in McSherrystown, MARGARET BUSEY, wife of John Busey, Sr., Esq., in the 24th year of her age.

On the 24th ult., in Heidelberg township, York county, Mrs. CAROLINE E., wife of Mr. Francis Conrad, aged 31 years 5 months and 21 days.

On the 20th ult., in Dover township, York county, of typhoid fever, E. MELCHINGER PICKING, son of W. S. Picking, Esq., aged 17 years and 10 months.

Another Car Load.

BRINKERHOFF keeps up with the times by getting new goods almost every week.—He spares no effort to accommodate his numerous customers. "Quick sales and small profits," is his motto.

Dec. 7, 1863.

The Dead on the Battle-field.

FARMERS are requested to leave at my office, in Gettysburg, a description of the location on their lands of graves of Union Soldiers. Many have been buried in secluded spots, and persons will confer a great favor by making known to me, or to Mr. Samuel Weaver, the locality of such graves.

DAVID WILLS, Agent, &c.

Dec. 7, 1863. 3t

Still at Work.

THE undersigned continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg.

NEW WORK made to order, and REPAIRING done promptly and at lowest prices.

Two first-rate SPRING WAGONS and a SLEIGH for sale. JACOB TROXEL.

Dec. 7, 1863.

For Rent.

THE property recently occupied by David Hengy, 2 Acres of Land with Dwelling HOUSE, Shop, Stable, well of water, fruit trees, &c., situate on the Mummasburg road, within half a mile of the borough. Possession given at any time.

MOSES McCLEAN.

Dec. 7, 1863. 3t

FOR good Ale, Porter, Wines, &c., go to CHRISMER'S.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!—Plenty of new goods just opened. Also Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c., &c., all cheap at BRINKERHOFF'S.

CALL at CHRISMER'S for your Ale, Porter, &c., &c.

☞The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* claims that the Conservatives of that State have elected eight members out of ten to the rebel Congress.

☞On the night of the 24th ult., a party of rebel guerillas made a raid near Norfolk, Va., and run off about 100 negroes. They were pursued, but not overtaken.

☞Ex-Governor Thomas G. Pratt, of Maryland, and Col. Nicholson, formerly Secretary of the Senate of Maryland, have been sent to Richmond by order of General Schenck.

☞150 condemned horses will be sold in this place on Thursday next.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	6 50 to 6 75
Rye Flour	4 50
White Wheat	1 40 to 1 50
Red Wheat	1 35 to 1 45
Corn	60 to 85
Rye	1 20
Oats	75
Buckwheat	50
Clover Seed	6 50
Timothy Seed	1 90 to 2 50
Flax Seed	2 00
Plaster of Paris	12 00
Plaster ground, per bag	1 50

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	7 12 to 7 25
Wheat	1 50 to 2 05
Rye	1 45 to 1 48
Corn	1 05 to 1 12
Oats	73 to 88
Clover Seed	7 25 to 7 50
Timothy Seed	2 87 to 2 95
Beef Cattle, per hund	5 00 to10 00
Hogs, per hund	7 75 to 8 50
Hay	29 00 to31 00
Whiskey	74 to 84
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	80 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	6 25
Do. from stores	7 00
Wheat	1 25 to 1 50
Rye	1 20
Corn	85
Oats	70
Clover Seed	6 70
Timothy Seed	2 25
Plaster	7 00

Orphan's Court Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—On MONDAY, the 28th of DECEMBER inst., the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of George Null, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, all the Real Estate of said decedent, viz:

No. 1. THE MANSION FARM, situate partly in Hamilton and partly in Berwick townships, Adams county, adjoining lands of Matilda Lawrence, Andrew Bankert, Henry Wolf, and others, containing 85 Acres and 100 Perches, more or less, with due proportions of excellent Woodland and Meadow. The improvements are a new Two-story Weatherboarded Dwelling HOUSE, a one and a half story Log Tenant House, Log Barn, Hog Pen, and other out-buildings; a never-failing well of water at the house, and a reliable stream through the farm. There is also an Apple Orchard, with a variety of other fruit, on the premises.

No. 2. A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Cyrus Wolf, Edward Emlet, and others, containing 39 Acres and 80 Perches, more or less, having thereon a one and a half story Log Dwelling HOUSE, and a Stable, with a first-rate spring of water, and a variety of fruit.—There is a large proportion of choice timber, with some meadow.

No. 3. A TRACT OF TIMBERLAND, situate in said Berwick township, bounded by lands of Henry Richter, Jacob Barnitz, Henry Wolf, and others, containing 47 Acres, more or less, covered with the best of timber, mostly chestnut. This tract will be laid off and offered in Lots of from 3 to 4 acres.

☞Persons desiring to view either of these properties are requested to call on the Administrator, residing near by.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

SAMUEL BROWN, Adm'r.

☞If the above property should not be disposed of on the day mentioned, the sale will be continued on the day following.

Dec. 7, 1863. ts

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of DECEMBER inst., (1863,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Latimore township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Abraham Livingston, Charles Bosser, Jonathan Brenneman, and others, containing 2 Acres, more or less, improved with a Two-story Log Dwelling HOUSE, with Cellar, frame weatherboarded Carpenter Shop, Spring House, spring of water near the dwelling, frame weatherboarded Barn, Hog Pen and Corn Crib, small Orchard, with a variety of choice fruit trees. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob L. Coulson, and to be sold by me.

ADAM REBERT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Dec. 7, '63.

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
SHOES AND BOOTS.

Boots & Shoes!

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned has just laid in a fine stock of the best city work, which he will dispose of at the lowest profits possible. His assortment embraces double-soled

CALF-SKIN BOOTS for men,
CAVALRY BOOTS,
all kinds of
BOOTS FOR BOYS,
with a large assortment of
SHOES FOR LADIES,

also for CHILDREN. He has selected his stock with care, suited as he thinks exactly to the wants of this market—and additions will constantly be made as the trade may require. The goods he offers are not only well made, and of good materials, but embrace the latest styles. Particular attention will always be paid to these points.

Remember the place—YORK STREET, nearly opposite the Bank. Call and see for yourselves.

The boot and shoe-making business is carried on as heretofore.

WILLIAM SHILLENN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 7, 1863.

The Adams County

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE will be held at Fairfield, commencing Dec. 29th, and continuing three days. The friends of education generally are invited to attend. Those Teachers to whom subjects were assigned at the last meeting are requested to come prepared to read essays. All Teachers who expect to be applicants at the next Examinations will please not fail to be present. Several gentlemen of ability and experience have consented to speak and lecture before the Institute. Come one, come all.

AARON SHEELY, Co. Supt.

Dec. 7, 1863. td

Notice.

JOSEPH FISHER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Fisher, late of Franklin township, Adams county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. HENRY KUMP, Adm'r.

Dec. 7, 1863. 6t

For Sale.

A first-rate set of new CARRIAGE HARNESS. Also a thousand excellent CHESNUT SHINGLES. Inquire at the COMPILER office. [Dec. 7.

IF YOU WANT GOOD ALE, PORTER, Brown Stout, Scotch Ale, and Wines, call at CHRISMER'S, North-east corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 7, 1863.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!—A new lot, just from the city. Call and examine, at BRINKERHOFF'S, Northeast corner of the Diamond.

COAL OIL—at DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Row & Woods,

(Successors to R. F. McIlheny,)

CORNER OF YORK ST. AND DIAMOND, GETTYSBURG, PA., have on hand and will sell at the lowest prices,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Cavalry, Water-proof, Kip, French Calf, Morocco, and all other kinds for men and boys.

LADIES' SHOES.

Gaiters, Balmorals, Morocco, Kid, Fine Calf, and others.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

A large variety of all sorts and sizes, sold at old prices.

HATS AND CAPS,

Of every size, quality and style, for men, boys and children.

MISSES' HATS.

A large lot of the latest styles.

FURNISHING GOODS.

White Shirts, Cassimere Shirts, Flannel Shirts, of all styles, Collars, Cravats, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., which will be sold cheap.

UNDER-WEAR.

A superior lot of Undershirts of various kinds, Drawers, &c.

SOCKS.

Heavy Woolen, Merino, Lamb, Cotton, of all kinds—cheap as ever.

GLOVES.

Buck, Beaver, Cloth, Cassimere, Kid, Cotton, Thread, of all kinds—selling at old low prices.

SEGARS.

Of the finest flavor and best manufacture, imported and domestic, selected with care.

WALL PAPER.

For Parlors, Halls, Rooms, Chambers, Ceilings, and Boxes, Centre Pieces, Fire-board Prints, Door Paper, of various kinds.

WINDOW BLINDS.

Window Paper, Oil Cloth, &c. Also, fine plain papers of different colors.

TRAVELLING BAGS.

Oil Cloth and Carpet, small and large.

Together with many other articles, all of which we will sell at lowest prices. We start out with the old, but good motto, "Quick Sales and Small Profits," and intend to adhere to it. TERMS CASH.

ROW & WOODS.

Dec. 7, 1863. tf

A Card.

THE subscriber having disposed of his Hat and Shoe Store to Messrs. Row & Woods, respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize the new firm, at the old stand. R. F. McILHENY.

☞The subscriber has sold his Hat and Shoe Store to Messrs. Row & Woods, who will continue the business at the old stand. We are much obliged for the liberal support extended to us, and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we desire to settle our business without delay. The books will be found at the stand where the business was done.

R. F. McILHENY.

Dec. 7, 1863.

U. S. 5-20's.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "GENERAL SUBSCRIPTION AGENT," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS HAVE BEEN ALREADY SUBSCRIBED FOR AND PAID INTO THE TREASURY, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest-bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

IT IS A SIX PER CENT. LOAN, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN, thus YIELDING OVER NINE PER CENT. PER ANNUM at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have for a long time past amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years, yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold at par, at any time after 5 years.

THE INTEREST IS PAID HALF-YEARLY, viz: on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, $500, and $1,000; or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, $5,000, and $20,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one-and-a-half per cent., on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the Country will continue to dispose of the Bonds; and all orders by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

The inconveniences of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Dec. 7, 1863.

Just Published.

A SPLENDID STEEL PLATE MEZZOTINT ENGRAVING OF MAJOR-GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, ON THE BATTLE FIELD OF ANTIETAM.

Size of Picture, 19½ by 24 inches.

The original painting was made from life, to order of the publisher, by the celebrated Artist, C. Schussele, Esq., (who is the only one the General ever sat to.) It represents him on his celebrated horse Daniel Webster, (presented to him by the citizens of Cincinnati,) taking an observation of the field, in the latter part of the day, as the Rebels were falling back. In the foreground are seen the desolations of the battle—broken guns, shattered trees, &c. In the distance, amongst the smoke and dust, are staff officers, artillery, cavalry and infantry.—The whole picture is an admirable composition, and displays the rare genius of the Artist.

Price of Engraving, Single copy, $3 00
Two copies, 5 00 } To one
Three " 6 00 } address

Sent by mail, post-paid.

Persons acting as Agents and ordering one copy at three dollars, can have subsequent ones at two dollars each. Travelling Canvassers ordering largely, will be supplied on liberal terms. Address JOHN DAINTY, Publisher, 17 South Sixth St., Phila.

Dec. 7, 1863.

THE American Excelsior Coffee and Borma, for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

J. L. SCHICK has just received a lot of cheap Looking Glasses.

JUST received at PICKING'S Spring and Summer Clothing. Come one and all.

Valuation and Assessment for 1864.

IN pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed the 17th day of July, 1842, the following Statement is hereby published by the Commissioners of Adams county, which exhibits the amount, description and value of the Real and Personal Property, Trades, Occupations and Professions, made taxable by the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth:

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.	Real Estate, 3 mills State and 4 mills County.	Live Stock, 3 mills State and 4 mills County.	Money matters, 3 mills State and 4 mills County.	Professions and Occupations, 4 mills County.	Professions and Occupations over $200, 1 per cent. State.	Foreign Bank Stock, 3 mills State and 4 mills County.	Salaries and Emoluments over $200, 2 per cent. State.	Carriages, 1 per cent. State, 4 mills County.	Watches, State Tax.
Gettysburg	226867	3277	27926	52565	4950	......	2700	1250	2300
Cumberland	257650	12283	16987	5220	......	......	......	1845	100
Germany	169373	9675	50886	11190	......	300	......	2970	1200
Oxford	174207	8436	82312	9940	......	......	......	2135	300
Huntington	216997	14640	51037	10965	......	......	......	4008	800
Latimore	129311	7687	38646	4325	......	......	......	2825	200
Hamiltonban	234281	11186	13345	12975	......	......	......	1960	1000
Liberty	142398	7470	7473	4140	......	......	......	1950	300
Hamilton	185176	10923	34630	9905	......	......	......	1852	400
Menallen	174863	16380	16795	7635	......	......	......	3265	......
Straban	265476	18457	52381	8120	......	......	......	5064	400
Franklin	252907	16843	37601	14045	......	......	......	2575	......
Conowago	202114	8839	30540	5215	......	......	......	1562	300
Tyrone	136863	9942	12068	3630	......	......	......	2564	100
Mountjoy	201002	15790	18913	4930	......	......	......	3198	......
Mountpleasant	260947	18867	27195	8015	......	......	......	4557	......
Reading	208269	14721	43206	4703	......	......	......	3136	......
Berwick tp	86942	5599	8058	2740	......	......	......	620	100
Berwick bor	41275	2064	13630	4825	......	......	......	977	......
Freedom	164697	9876	37012	5425	......	......	......	1526	100
Union	212130	9186	68107	2965	......	......	......	2091	400
Butler	159245	13497	25089	7249	......	......	......	2865	100
Total	4096988	245638	713777	200722	4950	300	2700	53895	$8100

EPHRAIM MYERS,
JACOB EPPELMAN,
SAMUEL MARCH,
Commissioners.

Attest—J. M. Walter, Clerk.
November 30, 1863. 4t

Public Sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 12th day of DECEMBER next, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Adam Brown, George Cromer, George Fissel, Wm. Myers, and others, containing 44 Acres and 11 Perches—about 15 acres being woodland. The cleared land has been all limed—granite soil. There is a good spring on the property and running water through it—also a first-rate Orchard of young trees, just beginning to bear.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call at Solomon Miller's Potter Shop, near by.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ADAM C. MILLER.

Nov. 23, 1863. ts*

Important Notice

IN RELATION TO THE JANUARY DRAFT. —*Headquarters, Provost Marshal, Sixteenth District, Pennsylvania*, Chambersburg, November 25, 1863.—Printed alphabetical lists of the names and residences of all persons, of both classes, enrolled as liable to military duty in this District, are being prepared as rapidly as possible.

Copies will at once be forwarded to the several Enrolling Officers, at whose houses as well as at Post Offices and other public places they may be inspected.

Any person enrolled may appear before the Board of Enrollment and claim to have his name stricken off the List, if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that he is and will not be at the time, (January 5th,) fixed for the next draft, liable to military duty on account of

1st Alienage.
2d Non-residence.
3d Unsuitableness of Age.
4th Manifest Permanent Physical Disability.

The time for so appearing before the Board and claiming to have names stricken off will expire with the 20th of December next, after which day no cases will be heard.

Persons who may be cognizant of other persons liable to military duty, whose names do not appear on the Lists, are requested to notify the Board of Enrollment. All persons enrolled on information thus received are entitled to avail themselves of the privilege of appearing within the time limited and claiming to have their names stricken off, the same as if they had been originally enrolled.

The Board of Enrollment will be in session daily, until 20th prox., to act on such cases as may be presented. GEO. EYSTER,

Capt. & Pro. Mar. 16th Dis. Pa.

Nov. 30, 1863. 3t

Holiday Presents.

MAGIC TIME OBSERVERS.—Being a Hunting or Open Face or Lady's or Gentleman's Watch Combined, with Patent Self-Winding Improvement, a most Pleasing Novelty.

One of the prettiest, most convenient, and decidedly the best and cheapest time-piece for general and reliable use ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary. The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 16 carat gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate time-piece. Price, superbly engraved, per case of half dozen, $204. Sample Watches, in neat morocco boxes, $35.

SILVER WATCHES!

First Class Hunting Time-pieces, for accuracy of movement, beauty of material, and, above all, cheapness in price, these watches must insure universal approbation.

An imitation so faultless that it can hardly be detected by the most experienced judges. The material being of two metals, the outer one first quality Sterling Silver, while the inner one is German Silver, it cannot be recognized by cutting or heavy engraving, making it, not only in appearance, but in durability, the best resemblance of SOLID STERLING SILVER in existence.

The sale of these Watches in the army is a source of enormous profit, retailing as they very readily do, $25 and upwards. Many hundred dollars can be made in a single pay day by any one of ordinary business tact.

☞AT WHOLESALE ONLY! In heavy hunting cases, beautifully engraved, white enamel dial, and fancy cut hands, in good running order, by the half dozen, $66. Sold only by the case of six!

Upon receipt of two dollars, as guarantee of good faith, we will send watches by express to any part of the loyal States, collecting balance of bill on delivery. This ensures buyers against fraud, giving them their watches before payment is required. Send orders to the sole importer, GAIUS WHEATON,

No. 12 Jewelers' Exchange,
Cor. Cortlandt St. and Broadway, N. Y.

Nov. 30, 1863. 2m

The Great

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, No. 51 Vesey Street, New York, has created a new era in the history of wholesaling Teas in this country. They have introduced their selection of Teas and sold them at not over TWO CENTS per pound above cost, never deviating from the one price asked; believing this will be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying enormous profits. Parties can order Teas and will be served by us as well as though they came themselves, being sure to get original packages, true weights and tares; and the Teas are warranted as represented. Our PRICE LIST is now ready.

Nov. 30, 1863. 3t

Notice.

FREDERICK HOLTZ'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Frederick Holtz, late of Straban township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID HOLTZ,
JOSEPH HOLTZ,
Executors.

Nov. 23, 1863. 6t

CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Vestings, cheap at FAHNESTOCKS'.

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

CALICOES, Ginghams, Muslins, at reduced rates, at FAHNESTOCK BROS'. Sign of the Red Front.

Orphan's Court Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.—On MONDAY, the 14th day of DECEMBER next, the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of Henry M. Thomas, deceased, in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the following Real Estate of said decedent, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa.:

THE HOME TRACT, adjoining lands of Jonas Weigle, Henry Funt, George Fohl, and Jacob Schlosser, containing 10 Acres, 3 Roods and 20 Perches, on which are erected a Two-story Log Dwelling HOUSE, and Log Shed, with a well of excellent water at the house, and a variety of thriving young fruit trees. A considerable quantity of lime has been put on the land. It is in a good state of cultivation and under good fencing. The property is situated about 2½ miles north of Arendtsville, on a public road.

TRACT No. 2, adjoining lands of Heirs of Felix Orner, deceased, and David Beecher, containing 13 Acres and 111 Perches, 4 acres of which are clear, under fence and in good order, the residue is covered with thriving young timber. It is situate about half a mile from the Home Place. A chance is hereby offered for a nice home.

☞Persons wishing to view the premises will be shown the same by Jonas Weigle, living near it, or by the Administrator.

☞Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, Adm'r.

By the Court—John Eicholtz, Clerk.

Nov. 23, 1863. ts

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of DECEMBER [illegible], at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following [illegible] Real Estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate partly in Oxford and partly in Hamilton townships, Adams county, Pa., on a public road leading from the Carlisle turnpike to [illegible] Mill, adjoining lands of Anthony Ginter, Henry Eichelberger, John Hanes, and others, containing [illegible] Acres, more or less. Some Fruit Trees on said Tract. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Amos L. Zeck, and to be sold by me.

ADAM REBERT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Nov. 30, '63.

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—On SATURDAY, the 19th day of DECEMBER next, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises,

A VALUABLE FARM, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa., on the road leading from New Chester to New Oxford, 2 miles from the former place and 1½ miles from the latter, containing 41 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a Two-story BRICK HOUSE, Bank Barn, and other necessary buildings.—The land is under good fencing and in a high state of cultivation. There is a well of never-failing water near the door. The Little Conowago creek runs at the edge of the farm.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN HANES.

Nov. 30, 1863. ts

Notice.

JOHN H. BREAM'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John H. Bream, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZABETH BREAM,
CORNELIUS BREAM,
Administrators.

Nov. 23, 1863. ts

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's

OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

Nov. 30, 1863. tf

Estrays.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Cumberland township, in the early part of July last, a MULY COW, white and red spotted; a MULY HEIFER, white and red speckled; and a STEER, white and brown spotted—the two latter about 3 years old.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JACOB LOTT.

Nov. 30, 1863. 3t

Stray Heifers.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Cumberland township, about the middle of July last, TWO HEIFERS, about a year old, white and red speckled, with red ears. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

GEORGE SPANGLER, of A.

Nov. 30, 1863. 3t*

200 Tons Hay

WANTED.—HENRY UTZ, agent for Stine & Young, will buy any quantity of Hay, paying the highest market price therefor.—Persons having Hay to sell would do well to give him an early call, in Gettysburg.

Nov. 16, 1863. 2m

Wanted.

AN apprentice to the Tailoring business.—A boy from the country preferred.

G. F. ECKENRODE.

Nov. 30, 1863. 3t

Wanted,

A GOOD FARM in Adams county, for which I will exchange one or more Farms of choice land in Iowa, and pay the difference.

Nov. 9, 1863. GEO. ARNOLD.

ALL the best Patent Medicines can be had at the new Family Drug and Prescription Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

Public Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, will be offered at Public Sale, on MONDAY, the 7th day of DECEMBER next, upon the premises, the real estate of Henry Hershey, Sr., deceased, consisting of

16 LOTS OF GROUND IN MUMMASBURG, Franklin township, Adams county, Nos. 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 123, 124, 125, ten of which are front lots on the Turnpike—on three of which, Nos. 48, 49 and 50, are erected the improvements, to wit: A large double Two-story Frame Dwelling HOUSE, with an excellent Cellar, 2 Barns, one a frame and the other log, with sufficient stabling, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Hog Stable, &c., with two wells of water, one in front and the other in the rear of the house; an excellent orchard, with a variety of fruit. The whole of these lots have been limed, some of them twice.—The whole are under good fencing, chiefly post and rail.

Also, A FARM, situate in Freedom township, one mile from Carroll's tract and six west of Gettysburg, about two miles from Flohr's Church, and one mile from McIlheny's Mill, adjoining lands of Henry Biesecker, Peter Heck, Joseph Hershey, and others, containing 154 Acres, more or less, of patented land. The improvements are a large Two-story Stone Dwelling HOUSE, with a one and a half story log Kitchen, a Bank Barn, part stone and part frame, with a good Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, a well of water, with a pump, near the door, and an Orchard of a variety of fruit.—The Western Branch of Marsh Creek runs through a corner of the place. About 40 acres are well set in good meadow, and about 25 in good timber. Part of the farm has been limed. The land is of the red gravel and under good fencing.

☞Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the Mummasburg property, and 1 o'clock, P. M., on the farm. If the farm is not sold it will be rented for one year. Attendance given and terms made known by

GEORGE LADY, Adm'r.

By the Court—John Eicholtz, Clerk.

☞At the same time, on the farm, will be sold a lot of CORN in the ear.

Nov. 16, 1863. ts

Removal.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has removed his WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, to the room opposite the Bank, on York street, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guarantied as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES, and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1863. tf

Give Us a Call!

CODORI & GILLESPIE have just received a large and splendid stock of New Goods which they are selling as cheap as the times will allow. Their stock has been selected with care and is of as good a quality as the market will afford. SUGARS, we have all kinds, Hard and Soft Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, New Orleans, Porto Rica and Cuba. TEAS, [illegible] Young Hyson and Black Teas. MO[illegible] Orleans, Porto Rica and Syrups [illegible]. TOBACCOS, to suit all [illegible] the weed, Congress, Spun, Navy, [illegible] Rough and Ready, Natural Leaf, [illegible]; Smoking Tobacco, 15 different kinds; PIPES, a large and fine assortment; SEGARS of various brands. COAL OIL LAMPS and Shades, we have the best assortment in the place, which we sell low; also, a No. 1 article of Coal Oil. HAMS, plain and sugar cured. Shoulders and Sides. FLOUR, of the best quality, which we always guarantee; Cedar-ware, Tubs, Buckets, Water Cans, &c. We also keep Notions, Confections, Fruits, Fish, by the small or by the barrel, Salt, Spices, Chocolate, Starch, Blacking, Indigo, Candles, Soaps, Curry Combs and Cards, a large assortment of Brushes, Baskets, Ropes, Cords, Crockery-ware, &c. GIVE US A CALL!

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863.

No More Poisons.

PROCESSES for the Preparation, Improvement, and Imitation of LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS, including Brandies, Wines, Whiskies, Gins, Rums, Porter, Ale, Cider, Cordials, Bitters, etc.—Every dealer in liquors has long known and felt it to be of the highest importance to the profitable conduction of his business, that he should be in possession of certain information which has hitherto been strictly confined to wholesale houses. This information is now, for the first time, placed within the reach, and adapted to the successful and most profitable use, of ALL dealers. Particulars will be mailed, free of charge, to those sending address to LUE & COOKE, P. O. Box 357, Washington, D. C.

☞N. B.—No others but dealers need apply, as no information will be sent to any one who does not accompany his address with the pledge that he is a dealer in liquor.

Nov. 16, 1863. 4m

S. R. Tipton

WOULD most respectfully inform the public that he has commenced making BROOMS. He will make them on the shares or as will best suit his customers.

Persons having Broom Corn will please call. Shop in McConaughy's Hall, on corner of first floor. [Nov. 9, 1863.

Memorandum.

THE undersigned is informed that some one has found a MEMORANDUM belonging to his son, JOSEPH H. BALDWIN, Co. D, 149th P. V., who was killed in the first day's fight at Gettysburg, on the Millerstown road, near Mrs. Shultz's residence. The undersigned is very anxious to obtain said Memorandum, and will liberally reward any person who will place it in his possession, or leave it at the "Compiler" office. JOSEPH BALDWIN.

Nov. 16, 1863.

Notice.

JACOB REX'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Rex, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AMOS REX,
BURKHART WERT,
Administrators.

Nov. 23, 1863. 6t

Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his Fall and Winter stock of Clothing, the largest stock in town, consisting of

Over Coats,
Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Military Blouses and Pants,
Pantaloons, Vests,

Under and Over-Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., in great variety, all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Call and see them.

Sept. 28, 1863.

O Yes! O Yes!

THE undersigned offers his services to the public as a SALE CRYER, and asks a liberal share of encouragement. He has had considerable experience in the business, and feels confident that he will give entire satisfaction. Charges moderate. His residence is in Freedom township, 1½ miles west of Bream's Mill. REUBEN GOLDEN.

Sept. 14, 1863. 2m*

Hay! Hay!

PHILIP HANN, at Granite Station, pays OXFORD PRICES for Hay.

Nov. 9, 1863. *

Orphan's Court Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, will be offered at Public Sale, at the first-named property, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of DECEMBER next, the following portion of the Real Estate of Jacob Smith, deceased:

Tract No. 2, A VALUABLE FARM, situate in Union township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Felty, John Diehl, Mathias Spitler, John Kuhn, and others, containing 188 Acres, more or less. The improvements are a large Two-story Brick Dwelling HOUSE, with a Back-building, Bank Barn, part frame and part stone, Corn Crib, Wagon Shed, Spring House, part stone and part log, Lime Kiln, with an excellent spring of water, well of water near the barn, and water in nearly every field. There is a due proportion of meadow and plenty of excellent timber. The land has been nearly all limed, and the property is one of the best in the lower end of the county.

Tract No. 3, THE UNDIVIDED INTEREST of deceased in a lot of ground, situate in New Oxford, known as "MARTIN'S HOTEL," fronting on the public square, bounded by the Carlisle road and lot of Hamilton Hemler, on which are a large Two-story Brick HOUSE, two-story Back-building, Barn, Stabling, Sheds, &c.; two wells of water, one in front, the other in the rear.

Tract No. 4, FIVE TOWN LOTS, adjoining lot of Dr. J. P. Smith, Peters street and Berlin road.

Tract No. 5, FOUR ACRES, more or less, in Oxford township, adjoining lands of Dr. Pfeiffer, Peter Feiser and a public alley, with good fencing.

☞Sale to commence at the tract first above named, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day. Attendance given and terms made known by

J. P. SMITH, Adm'r.

By the Court—John Eicholtz, Clerk.

☞At the same time and place will be sold the Grain in the Ground on the farm above described, and also upon the farm of deceased in Oxford township. [Nov. 23, 1863. ts

The Great American Tea Comp'y,

51 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK,

SINCE its organization, has created a new era in the history of WHOLESALING TEAS IN THIS COUNTRY.

They have introduced their selections of TEAS, and are selling them at not over TWO CENTS (.02 Cents) PER POUND ABOVE COST, NEVER DEVIATING FROM THE ONE PRICE ASKED.

Another peculiarity of the Company is that their TEA TASTER not only devotes his time to the selection of their TEAS as to quality, value, and particular styles for particular localities of country, but he helps the Tea buyer to choose out of their enormous stock such Teas as are best adapted to his particular wants, and not only this, but points out to him the best bargains.

It is easy to see the incalculable advantage a TEA BUYER has in this establishment over all others.

If he is no judge of Tea or the Market—if his time is valuable—he has all the benefits of a well organized system of doing business, of an immense capital, of the judgment of a professional Tea Taster, and the knowledge of superior salesmen.

This enables all Tea buyers—no matter if they are thousands of miles from this market—to purchase on as good terms here as the New York merchants.

Parties can order TEAS and will be served by us *as well as though they came themselves*, being sure to get *original packages, true weight and tares*; and *the* TEAS are WARRANTED as *represented*.

We issue a Price List of the Company's Teas, which will be sent to all who order it; comprising

HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, IMPERIAL, GUNPOWDER, TWANKAY & SKIN, OOLONG, SOUCHONG, ORANGE & HYSON PEKOE, JAPAN TEA of every description, colored and uncolored.

This list has each kind of Tea divided into Four Classes, namely: CARGO, *high* CARGO, FINE, FINEST, that every one may understand from description and the prices annexed that the Company are determined to undersell the whole Tea trade.

We guarantee to sell ALL our Teas at not over TWO CENTS (.02 cents) per pound above cost, believing this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying ENORMOUS PROFITS.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
No. 51 Vesey St., New York.

Oct. 19, 1863. 3m

Sheads & Buehler,

DEALERS IN
COAL AND LUMBER,
STOVES,
TIN-WARE, HOLLOW-WARE, &C.
— ALSO —
SHUTTERS, BLINDS, SASH, ETC.

Corner of Carlisle and Railroad Streets, opposite Railroad Depot, GETTYSBURG, PA.

Sept. 28, 1863. tf

One and All,

TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned would say to the public that he is receiving a large and splendid stock of GROCERIES, which he will sell as low as any other house in town—Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Salt, Fish, &c., with Potatoes, Beans, and Rice; Wooden Ware, put up in the best manner; Tobaccos, Segars, &c., &c.

FARMERS, TAKE NOTICE!—If you want to lay in your liquors for harvest, now is the time. I have many brands of Whiskies, Brandies, Wines, and all other liquors, which I am disposing of at short profits. Give me a call. I always *try* to please—and believe I very often succeed. Remember the place—southeast corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg.

GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.

May 25, 1863.

Notice.

CATHARINE WEISMANTLE'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Catharine Weismantle, late of Cumberland tp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Gettysburg, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID ZIEGLER, Adm'r.

Nov. 16, 1863. 6t

Notice.

CATHARINE ELLIOTT'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Catharine Elliott, late of Reading tp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Gettysburg, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ROBERT ELLIOTT, Adm'r.

Nov. 16, 1863. 6t

For Sale.

A VERY desirable FARM, adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg, containing 124 ACRES—Buildings and Land good. Will be sold on very accommodating terms. GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1863. tf

New Goods.

GEORGE ARNOLD has just received from Philadelphia, a large stock of CLOTHS CASSIMERES, Over-coatings, Cassinets, Vestings, Flannels, Muslins, Jeans, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Call and see them.

Sept. 28, 1863.

1863. Fall Millinery. 1863.

MISS McCREARY has just returned from the City, and is now opening a large and beautiful assortment of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, of the latest styles, which she invites the Ladies to call and examine, confident that they will be pleased with her selections. [Oct. 26, 1863. 2m

Lost,

BY AN AGED LADY, on the 19th, while attending the Dedication of the National Cemetery, a small KNIT PURSE, containing one $10 gold piece, one $5 gold piece, and two fifty cent pieces. Any person who may find and return it to Mr. A. P. Baugher, Gettysburg, will be rewarded and receive the thanks of the lady. [Nov. 23, 1863. 3t*

LADIES' Cloth for Cloaking, a new supply just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

Picking's

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE
Is the place to buy your
OVERCOATS AND DRESS COATS,
your
FINE COATS AND COARSE COATS,
your
CLOTH COATS AND CASSIMERE COATS,
your
FROCK COATS AND BUSINESS COATS,
your
GUM COATS AND MILITARY COATS,
your
SUNDAY COATS AND EVERYDAY COATS,
your
WARM COATS AND WINTER COATS,
your
GOOD COATS AND CHEAP COATS,
because he sells cheaper than anybody else.

☞Go to PICKING'S CLOTHING STORE, on BALTIMORE STREET, GETTYSBURG,

for your
CLOTH PANTS AND CASSIMERE PANTS,
for your
PLAIN PANTS AND FIGURED PANTS,
for your
FINE PANTS AND COARSE PANTS,
for your
FITTING PANTS AND FANCY PANTS,
for your
GOOD PANTS AND CHEAP PANTS,
because his prices are always a little lower than anybody else's.

☞PICKING'S☜
is the best place to get
CLOTH VESTS AND CASSIMERE VESTS,
to get
SILK VESTS AND SATIN VESTS,
to get
PLAIN VESTS AND FANCY VESTS,
to get
WARM VESTS AND CHEAP VESTS,
to get
STRAIGHT VESTS AND ROLLING VESTS,
to get
LIGHT VESTS AND HEAVY VESTS,
to get
COARSE VESTS AND CHEAP VESTS,
to get
MILITARY VESTS and all kinds of Vests, cheaper than any other store in the county.

GO TO PICKING'S FOR

Valises,
Trunks,
Carpet Bags,
Traveling Bags,
Walking Canes,
Umbrellas,
Gent. Shawls,
Clothes Brushes,
Hat Brushes,
Tooth Brushes,
Blacking Brushes,
Boot Blacking,
Buckskin Gloves,
Cassimere Gloves,
Kid Gloves,
Thread Gloves,
Comforters,
Fine Shirts,
Coarse Shirts,
Cassimere Shirts,
Flannel Shirts,
Merino Shirts,
Lambwool Shirts,
Knit Shirts,
Under Shirts,
Flannel Drawers,
Woollen Drawers,
Cotton Drawers,
Neck-ties,
Cravats,
Collars,
Paper Collars,
Gum Shoes,
Buffalo Shoes,
Cotton Socks,
Woollen Socks,
Handkerchiefs,
Pocket Combs,
Redding Combs,
Buffalo Shoes,
Gum Combs,
Horn Combs,
Ivory Combs,
Watch Keys,
Watch Chains,
Watch Guards,
Pocket Glasses,
Looking Glasses,
Clocks,
Spectacles,
Razors,
Razor Strops,
Shaving Soap,
Shaving Brushes,
Violins,
Violin Strings,
Violin Bows,

For he has a thousand things for sale that cannot be found in any store in the county.

☞If you want an ACCORDEON Go to Picking.
If you want a POCKET KNIFE Go to Picking.
If you want a SILVER THIMBLE Go to Picking.
If you want a FINE SEGAR Go to Picking.
If you want SMOKING TOBACCO Go to Picking.
If you want CHEWING TOBACCO Go to Picking.
If you want SUSPENDERS Go to Picking.
If you want STEEL PENS Go to Picking.
If you want GOOD PENCILS Go to Picking.
If you want SLEIGH BELLS Go to Picking.
If you want a NEW SUIT Go to Picking.
If you want a GOOD SUIT Go to Picking.
If you want a CHEAP SUIT Go to Picking.
If you want CHEAP CLOTHES Go to Picking.
If you want to BUY CHEAP Go to Picking.
If you want a GOOD FIT Go to Picking.
If you want any article in his line Go to Picking,
For he has received another large stock of NEW GOODS which he is selling to old customers and new customers at the lowest prices.

☞PICKING'S late arrival of New Goods embraces everything in the Clothing line for Men and Boys. GIVE HIM A CALL.

Gettysburg, Oct. 26, 1863.

For Sale or Exchange.

A VERY desirable GRIST MILL, with 38 ACRES OF LAND, in Germany township. I will exchange for a Farm, and pay the difference, if any.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Oct. 5, 1863. tf

All Invited.

THE undersigned have this day entered into partnership in the Grain, Produce and Commission business, at the old Klinefelter house, corner of Stratton and Railroad streets. The highest prices in cash paid for

FLOUR, WHEAT,
RYE, CORN,
OATS, SEEDS,
AND HAY.

All kinds of Groceries, Guanos, Fish, Salt, and every other article usually found in our line of business, all of which will be sold wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms.

Call and see us, and satisfy yourselves that it is really so.

HOLLINGER & HERBST.

Gettysburg, June 1, 1863. tf

Watches, Jewelry,

AND SILVER-WARE.—The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of style—comprising all of the newest and most beautiful designs.

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, equal to Coin—and the best make of SILVER PLATED WARE. Each article is warranted to be as represented.

☞Watches and Jewelry carefully Repaired and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
(Successor to Stauffer & Harley,)
No. 622 Market street, Phila.

Sept. 7, 1863. 3m

Notice.

ISAAC VAN ORSDAL'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration, de bonis non with the will annexed, on the estate of Isaac Van Orsdal, late of Straban twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN F. FELTY, Adm'r.

Nov. 9, 1863. 6t*

Notice.

JAMES EWING'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of James Ewing, late of Franklin twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Cumberland township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM ROSS, Adm'r.

Oct. 26, 1863. 6t

Notice.

JOSEPH HARTZEL'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Hartzel, late of Franklin twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM HART, Adm'r.

Nov. 16, 1863. 6t

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

Local & General.

A Mixed Currency.—The editor of the Washington *Democrat*, in his distress and anguish of soul, published the following:

Wanted.—Hoop poles, shoe pegs, old boots, cat fish, saur krout, corn husks, saw dust, porcupine quills, buckwheat cakes, knife blades, marbles, watch keys, matches, fire crackers, pea nuts, snapping turtles, old straps, pig ears, tooth picks, cigar stumps, walnuts, old gum shoes, mowing scythes, wagon wheels, drums, fifes, jewsharps, old shoe strings, horse shoes, bees in the hive, old pocket books, (full of money,) postage stamps, bank checks, shinplasters, good bank bills, and all others, at this office in payment of subscription, etc., at the highest market value.

The Arlington Estate to be Sold.—The Alexandria Gazette of Monday says:

The Arlington estate, in this county, lately occupied by Gen. Robert E. Lee, and the Custis Mill property adjoining, are advertised by John Hawxhurst, W. F. Boleman and G. W. Watson, "commissioners," to be sold for unpaid taxes, &c., under recent acts of the Congress of the United States. The tax due on the Arlington estate is $92 07; penalty, $46 04; on the mill property, $9 45.

Mrs. Lincoln's Mother in Richmond.—Mrs. Todd, of Kentucky, the mother of Mrs. Lincoln, arrived in this city on the steamer Schultz, Thursday night, having come to City Point on a flag of truce boat. She goes South to visit her daughter, Mrs. Helm, widow of Surgeon General Helm, who fell at Chickamauga. Mrs. Todd is about to take up her residence in the South, all her daughters being there, except the wife of Lincoln, who is in Washington, and Mrs. Kellogg, who is at present in Paris.—*Despatch.*

Republican Treason.—Extraordinary developments have recently been made in New York. Henry B. Stanton, the Deputy collector of the Port, and other prominent Black Republican officials of Mr. Lincoln's, have been detected in the act of sending merchandize and supplies, in violation of law, to the rebel authorities at Richmond, of course receiving large pay and profits from Jeff. Davis' government. Some rich exposures are expected. Here we have another evidence of the *honesty* and *loyalty* of the Lincoln office holders. Nothing is too dishonorable for them to do if they can fill their pockets with money.

☞General Rosecrans thus speaks, in a letter just published: "As for the infamous lies which are put forth through the press to blast my reputation, such as disability, mental disease, the use of opium, disobedience of orders in not advancing when ordered, in waiting for reinforcements, etc., etc., *if I thought they came from our government, I would despair of a nation headed by such a government.* That the people will accept them, *or that God will prosper their authors,* I do not believe."

☞"It is not in a splendid Government, supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratic establishments, that the people will find happiness, or their liberties protected; but in a plain system, void of pomp, protecting all and granting favors to none."—Andrew Jackson.

☞A pompous parish clergyman felt his dignity mightily offended by a chubby faced lad, who passed him without touching his hat.

'Do you know who I am, that you pass me in that unmannerly way? You are better fed than taught, I think.'

'Why, may be it is so, measter, for you teaches me, but I feeds myself!'

☞Tom Thumb retires on a quarter of a million. This is but a fair illustration of the strange freaks of fortune, these topsy-turvy times. It seems much easier to make a fortune by *littleness* than by greatness.

☞The 'loyal' men in the revolution were tories. Those who want to be so extremely 'loyal' now, ain't much better.

☞A cotemporary wants to know how the Republican party makes itself out a Union party, when its leaders all declare "it is neither possible nor desirable to save the old Union."

☞The police are after the perpetrator of the following conundrum: Why is a lovely young lady like a hinge? Because she is something to-a-dore.

☞A Doleful Sound.—Listening to your "better half" scraping the bottom of the flour barrel.

☞As the true gentlemen will appear even in rags, so true genius will shine out, even through the coarsest style.

☞Reflect calmly—resolve prudently—perform promptly.

New Warehouse.

100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED, at the new Grain and Produce House, in Carlisle street, adjoining Sheads & Buehler's establishment. The highest market price will always be paid in cash for

GRAIN, of all kinds,
FLOUR, SEEDS, &c.
Always on hand and for sale, at the smallest profits,
GUANOS,
SALT, FISH,
GROCERIES, &c.,
Wholesale and retail.

TRY US! We shall do our best to give satisfaction in all cases.

McCURDY & DIEHL.
Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. 1y

Isaac K. Stauffer,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER, MANUFACTURER OF SILVER WARE & IMPORTER OF WATCHES, No. 148 North Second St., Corner Quarry, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine and Plain Watches; Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.,—all of which will be sold low for cash.

M. I. TOBIAS & CO.'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.

N. B.—Old Gold and Silver bought for cash.
Sept. 7, 1863. 1y

Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

Come One! Come All!

☞They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.
Feb. 24, 1863.

BALMORAL BOOTS.—"Kate, where did you get those nice Balmoral Boots?" "At McILHENY'S."

Advertisements.

New Bakery!

NEWPORT & ZIEGLER, Mechanical Bakers, South Washington street, half square from the Eagle Hotel, GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Constantly on hand, the best of BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, PRETZELS, &c. Persons wishing fresh Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residences at the Bakery. Every effort made to please. Give us a call! [April 20, '63. tf

Come, One and All!

THE subscriber, having re-opened his Saloon in the North-east corner of the Diamond, invites the attention of his friends and the public generally, to his excellent ALE, PORTER, BROWN STOUT, WINE, CHAMPAGNE, TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c. He hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of custom.

H. W. CHRISMER.
Gettysburg, Aug. 24, 1863. tf

Old Gold and Silver

WANTED.—The highest price in cash paid for old Gold and Silver; the present is a favorable time to sell, the premium on it being large. Also, Gold and Silver Coin purchased, and the highest price given, by

JOSEPH BEVAN,
Watchmaker & Jeweller, in the Diamond.
Feb. 23, 1863.

Hardware

AND GROCERIES.—
The subscribers hae just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE AND GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of
BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &C.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the city.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
June 9, 1862.

Howard House,

BALTIMORE.,
The undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has RE-OPENED THIS EXTENSIVE AND FAVORITE HOTEL, and solicits the share of patronage which its highly favorable location and his efforts to please may deserve.

Having been engaged for many years in conducting popular Hotels in Pennsylvania, Virginia and this city, he feels assured of being able, with the aid of his Competent Assistants, to meet all just expectations of the traveling community in managing the Howard House, in a style surpassed by no Hotel of its class in the country.

Terms—Gentlemen's Ordinary, $1.75 per Day.
" Ladies' " 2.00 "
Respectfully,
WM. C. REAMER, Proprietor,
Baltimore, April 20, 1863. 6m

Stratton Bryant & Co's

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGES LOCATED IN PHILADELPHIA, S. E. cor. 7th and Chesnut Sts, New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞For full particulars send for a circular.
Oct. 20, 1862. 1y

Change of Time.

THE following is a schedule of the running of the trains on the Gettysburg Railroad

The FIRST TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 8 A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and the North and West. ARRIVES at Gettysburg at 1 P. M., with passengers from those points, and also from Baltimore and Washington. Passengers leaving Washington at 6.30 A. M., and Baltimore at 9.15 A. M., arrive by this train at Gettysburg at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The SECOND TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 1.10 P. M., with passengers for Baltimore and Washington. Passengers arrive in Baltimore at 5.30 P. M. Leave Baltimore at 8 P. M., and arrive in Washington at 10 P. M. Passengers can also go to York and Harrisburg by the second train. Arrive in Harrisburg at 7.30 P. M. ARRIVES at Gettysburg at 5.30 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia and the North and West.

☞Passengers can leave Philadelphia by way of Baltimore at 4 A. M., and arrive in Gettysburg at 1 P. M. Or leave at 7.30 A. M., by the Pennsylvania Central or Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and arrive in Gettysburg at 5.30 P. M.

R. McCURDY,
May 11, 1863. President.

To Disabled Soldiers,

SEAMEN AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—Chas. C. Tucker, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.—Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars.

CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.
J. C. Neely, Agent, Gettysburg.
Nov. 18, 186.

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,
Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

New Goods

AT FAHNESTOCKS'.—Fahnestock Bros. would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received their Spring stock of Goods from New York and Philadelphia. Having bought them for cash, we are prepared to offer the largest and prettiest stock of DRESS GOODS ever offered to the citizens of the county and at OLD PRICES! "Quick sales and short profits" being our motto.

☞Call and examine at the sign of the
May 11, 1863. RED FRONT.

DR. TOBIAS' celebrated Derby Condition Powders, for Horses and Cattle, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

MILLINERY GOODS, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Shakers and Bonnet Frames just received from New York, cheap at Fahnestocks', sign of the RED FRONT.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest at A. SCOTT & SON'S

E. & H. T. Anthony,

MANUFACTURERS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, 501 BROADWAY, N. Y.—Card Photographs.—Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over *Four Thousand* different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz: 72 Major-Generals, 190 Brig. Generals, 259 Colonels, 84 Lieut. Colonels, 207 Other Officers, 60 Navy Officers, 525 Statesmen, 127 Divines, 116 Authors, 30 Artists, 112 Stage, 46 Prominent Women, 147 Prominent Foreign Portraits.

2,500 Copies of Works of Art, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, free.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each.

Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. The smaller kinds can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per oz.

The more expensive can be sent by express.

☞We also keep a large assortment of STERESCOPES & STERESCOPIC VIEWS. Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
501 Broadway, New York.

Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy. They will be kept carefully and returned uninjured.

FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER for Congregations to present to their Pastor, or for other purposes, with suitable inscriptions, &c.
Aug. 24, 1863. 6m

Salisbury Bros. & Co.,

NO. 37 DORRANCE STREET, and 67 WEYBOSSET STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
Proprietors of one of the most extensive JEWELRY MANUFACTORIES in the Eastern States, beg to call the attention of the community generally to the very SURPRISING CHEAP RATE at which they are offering their goods, far surpassing both Foreign and Domestic Manufactures in point of elegance and real durability!

FOR INSTANCE:

For Fifteen Dollars, we forward, nicely carded and packed in good order, the following enormous quantity of Jewelry, equal in finish to any Plated Gold, and not to be recognized from Gold only by the trying of acids:

4 Set Enamel Vest Chains; 2 Plain Florentine Pins; 4 Ear Rings to match; 2 Twist-Wire Pins; 4 Ear Rings to match; 2 Plain Pins; 4 Ear Rings to match; 25 Ladies' Rings, Double-Heart and a variety of patterns; 50 Union Emblems; 50 Scarf pins, Plain and Imitation Coral; 2 Double-Glass Lockets, engine-turned; 6 Box and Glass Pins for portrait or hair; 72 assorted Lockets, Heart and Shell Charms, and 6 Band Bracelets;—all for Fifteen Dollars. A collection of this kind, when placed in the hands of any one of ordinary intelligence, ought to retail for at least One Hundred Dollars!

* Catalogues, containing full information and Prices of Goods, can be obtained upon application. Orders by Mail, Telegraph or Express respectfully solicited.

SALISBURY BROS. & CO.,
37 Dorrance & 67 Weybosset Sts.,
June 29, 1863. Providence, R. I.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup

WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC
WILL CURE
DYSPEPSIA.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC
WILL CURE
DYSPEPSIA.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC
WILL CURE
DYSPEPSIA.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC
WILL CURE
DYSPEPSIA.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK has a Large Suit of Rooms at No. 32 BOND STREET, NEW YORK, where he can be found every Tuesday from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and at 39 North 6th street, Philadelphia, every Saturday.

He keeps a large supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times. Those wishing advice or an examination of the Lungs will do well to call on him as above. He makes no charge for advice, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, his price is $3.

Many persons are afraid to have their lungs examined by Dr. Schenck, for fear they will be found incurable, and by that means it is put off until it is too late. How much better it would be to know their condition at once, as by abundance of evidence, Dr. S. has shown sufficient certificates in this city that he has cured advanced stages of Consumption.

Dr. Schenck's Principal Office is 39 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa., where letters for advice should always be directed.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic each $1 per bottle or $5 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers.
Sept. 7, 1863. 1m

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO., IN EAST YORK STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.—Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

☞Produce taken in exchange for work.
Gettysburg, June 2, 1862. tf

Meat.

HAMS, SHOULDERS and SIDES, of best quality, and cheap, at
Aug. 24. GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH'S.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving

THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,

he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

The Old and Reliable.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—
J. L. SCHICK
would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid
STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.
The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.
SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUE,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOES,
of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.
FURNISHING GOODS
of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols. My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,
of all qualities and choicest styles.
April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.
JACOBS & BRO.
have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Eureka, Eureka!

THE "EXCELSIOR WASHER!" is acknowledged by all who see it, to be the most complete, and without exception, the most perfect Labor-Saving Washing Machine ever before invented. Its superiority over all others consists in the simplicity and durability of its construction, the rapidity and completeness of its work, and the almost incredible ease with which it is managed. A child of ten years, possessing ordinary judgment, can learn to work it in five minutes time, and manage it as well as a grown person, except for very heavy goods. In a word this is the machine that is destined to take the place of every other now in use. Persons intending to get a machine will find it greatly to their advantage to examine this one before purchasing.

The undersigned have purchased the Patent Right for Adams County (excepting one township) and are making extensive preparations for their manufacture. Every machine will be built in the best manner and warranted. Price $8 00. In connection with this machine there is a Patent Wringer, which performs the laborious part of washing with the greatest ease and much better than it can be done by hand. They may be attached to a common Wash Tub, and are sold with the machine or separately as desired. Samples of each may be seen at our Gallery, in East York Street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa.

TYSON BROTHERS.
June 8, 1863.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 16, 1862. 1y

Hay Wanted!

THE undersigned wishes to buy 500 tons of good HAY. The highest market price paid in cash for prime Timothy Hay, delivered at his packing establishment in Gettysburg.—Early applications desired.

WM. E. BITTLE.
April 20, 1863. 6m*

Removal.—Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of
TIN-WARE,
PRESSED AND
JAPANED WARE,
and will always be ready to do REPAIRING. ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited.

A. P. BAUGHER.
Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Spring Goods

AT A. SCOTT & SON'S.—We invite the attention of buyers to our stock of Spring Goods, which will be sold cheap, consisting of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, etc., etc. For Men's and Boys' wear we have Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Vestings, with a variety of Cottonades, &c., &c. Call and see.
May 18, 1863. A. SCOTT & SON.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
BOOK BINDER
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.
Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.
E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank.
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "
April 15, 1861.

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.
March 24, 1862.

Dr. Robert Horner's

NEW FAMILY DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE, CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

Having retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a
NEW DRUG STORE,
in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. Horner, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of
FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
TOOTH POWDERS,
DYE STUFFS,
DRY PAINTS, and
PAINTS ground in Oil,
OILS, expressed and distilled,
STATIONERY of all kinds,
Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c.
PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

☞ADVICE GRATIS.☜
May 12, 1862. tf

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c. Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE.
Feb. 23, 1863. tf

1863. Spring Styles 1863.

OF HATS AND CAPS.
R. F. McILHENY,
at his old stand, S. W. cor. Centre Square, has just opened a splendid assortment of
HATS AND CAPS,
of the latest styles, at very low prices. Persons in want of a good seasonable and fashionable Hat or Cap, are requested to give him a call.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
comprising Men's fine Calf Boots, Men's Balmorals, Men's Wellington Ties, Congress Gaiters, Brogans: Ladies' morocco Balmoral Boots, Gaiters, fine kid Slippers, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, of every variety and style, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Let all who wish to supply themselves with good and substantial work call and examine our stock. R. F. McILHENY.
April 13, 1863.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.—We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs for Cabinet Makers, and all other work appertaining to our business. We will guarantee satisfaction both as to execution and price. Call and see our designs and specimens of work.
Feb. 2, 1863. tf

Grain and Produce.

HAVING taken the large and commodious Warehouse recently occupied by Frank Hersh, Esq.,
IN NEW OXFORD,
we are prepared to pay the highest prices for all kinds of PRODUCE. Also, sell at the lowest prices, LUMBER, COAL and GROCERIES, of every description.

A. P. MYERS & WIERMAN.
New Oxford, Aug. 10, 1863. tf

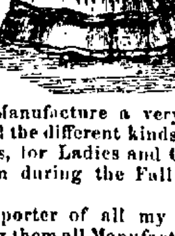
Fresh Reinforcements.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.—We are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boy's and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest styles. Our stock of
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &c., &c.,
was never more complete. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better prepared now to give fits and greater bargains than ever before. If you want bargains, good fits and fashionable goods, call at the sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street.

JOHN CULP,
June 9, 1862. ALEX. COBEAN.

Fancy Furs!

JOHN FAREIRA, 718 ARCH STREET, below 8th, south side, PHILADELPHIA, Importer, Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's Wear. I wish to return my thanks to my friends of Adams and the surrounding counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I now have in store, of my own importation and Manufacture a very extensive assortment of all the different kinds and qualities of Fancy Furs, for Ladies and Children, that will be worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.



Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them all Manufactured under my own supervision—enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer Set of Furs for the same money. Ladies please give me a call before purchasing!—Please remember the name, number and street.

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 Arch St., Philadelphia.
Sept. 14, 1863. 5m

Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO., having increased its capital, has enlarged its business and extended its accommodations Loan day, Wednesday. [April 6, 1863. tf

SPRING and Summer Clothing just received at PICKING'S.

GO to Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store and get this MEDICATED COUGH CANDY.

SPRING BALMORALS just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

CUCUMBER PICKLES, a large lot just received from the city, in prime order, at KALBFLEISCH'S.

READY ROOFING,

NO. 73 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.

This article is made of an extremely thick and strong woven fabric, invented and manufactured expressly for our own use, and is several times thicker than the cotton sheeting commonly used in all other composition roofing, and consequently far more durable.

From the superior thickness of this cloth, it receives, in saturation, a far greater amount of the water-proof composition, and when finished with the fire-proof coating on the surface, presents the most completely finished—and, we are confident, most durable—roofing now known. It needs no final coat applied on the roof, as all other kinds do.

IT IS "READY" TO NAIL DOWN.

It is manufactured and put up in rolls about one hundred feet long, and three feet wide; requiring only to be unrolled, and nailed on the roof.

In this convenient and finished state, it is especially worthy the attention of
HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
TINNERS, BUILDERS,
and all who buy to sell again. We do not hold out to such the prospect of enormous profits immediately, but we offer a really merchantable article, in demand every where, and at all times.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO A FEW POINTS!

1st. It costs only about half as much as tin, and is twice as durable.

2d. It is adapted to all kinds of roofs, whether steep or flat.

3d. It is not affected injuriously by heat or cold.

4th. Any ordinary workman can apply it.

5th. It is not the "cheapest" roofing.

6th. It is the best roofing.

This Roofing has been used in every variety of climate, from Canada to California, and we can most positively recommend it to be entirely proof against the changes of heat and cold that are so destructive to many other kinds of Roofing.

IT WILL NOT SOFTEN AND RUN IN HOT WEATHER.

IT WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD WEATHER.

It is a perfect protection against fire from the falling cinders and fragments from burning buildings adjoining this Roofing.

It is so elastic and strong that the
SHRINKING OF ROOF-BOARDS
does not injure it.

It is particularly valuable on Factories, Foundries, Sugar Refineries, Distilleries, and all buildings where the air is impregnated with gases or moisture, which rapidly corrode, from the inside, all tin and metal roofs.

FOR STEAMBOAT DECKS,
CAR-TOPS, PIAZZAS,
and all roofs used for walking on, this article answers far better than any metal roof—as it will bear such usage without cracking or breaking.

It is easily applied over old
SHINGLE ROOFS,
WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHINGLES.

Also the
GUTTERS
can be formed of this material, saving the expense of METAL ONES.

The cost of applying it is very light, and any ordinary roof can be finished in the same day.

PRESERVE YOUR ROOFS!

IF YOUR TIN ROOF LEAKS,

IF YOUR TIN ROOF HAS
SMALL RUST-HOLES IN IT,

IF YOUR TIN ROOF NEEDS RE-PAINTING,
our
LIQUID
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT
will effectually close up all the smaller RUST-HOLES, and form a heavy elastic body over the whole surface, that will prevent RUST and last many years longer than ordinary paint.

IF YOUR SHINGLE ROOF LEAKS,

IF YOUR GUTTERS LEAK,

IF THE JOINTS AROUND YOUR CHIMNEYS LEAK,

IF YOUR SLATE ROOF LEAKS,
our
COMPOUND
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT
will completely fill up all the crevices in the shingles, cover over the broken joints in the tin and slate, form permanently adhesive, elastic coating around chimneys, sky-lights, etc., and in all these situations will outlast any other article for this purpose now in use. This article is a thick, tenacious compound of
GUTTA-PERCHA,
and ingredients used extensively in Europe in the process of Kyanizing or preserving wood in railroad structures exposed to moisture and decay. This very useful property tends directly to arrest and prevent decay in the shingles, and will often save the necessity for several years of putting on a new roof. It is well worthy of a trial.

☞All the above ROOFING MATERIALS will be furnished to
CHURCHES AND CLERGYMEN
at a reduction of
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. FROM OUR REGULAR RATES.

LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS
MADE WITH RESPONSIBLE AGENTS.

☞CIRCULARS and SAMPLES sent free by Mail. Address
READY ROOFING CO.,
NO. 73 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.
Dec. 29, 1862. 1y

★ ★ ★ DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,
THE
GREAT REMEDY
FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

As an Alleviator of Pain, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, **Rheumatic Disorders** of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has never been known to fail.

For Neuralgia, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of **Headache** in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

Toothache also will it cure instantly.

For Nervous Debility and General Lassitude arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

For Piles.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a *radical* cure.

Quinsy and Sore Throat are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

Sprains are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Burns and Scalds, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, of Conn., the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment taken internally, cures Cholic, Cholera Morbus and Cholic.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

TRY IT.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horses to travel with comparative ease.

EVERY HORSE OWNER

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S
INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,
IS THE
SOLDIER'S FRIEND,
And thousands have found it truly
A FRIEND IN NEED!

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.

☞Sold by all dealers everywhere.
Dec. 8, 1862. 1y

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.
Nov. 24, 1862.

PICKING has the finest assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing in town.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®